

COUNTY BOROUGH OF PRESTON.



REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
on the Health of the Borough
for the year
1949.

PRESTON :
R. SEED AND SONS, Printers, 43 Guildhall Street
1950.



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ANNUAL REPORT, 1949.

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INTRODUCTION

*To the Chairmen and Members of the Health Committee and Special Services
Sub-Committee of the Education Committee.*

The results of the first full year's working of the health services under the revised legislation are submitted for your consideration.

The established services have continued to care for the expectant and nursing mother, to watch over the well-being of the developing child through his school life and into adolescence and to guard the family against the impact of harmful environmental impulses.

The main effort of the year has been to mould the pattern in the light of the greater scope provided by the newer legislation, and to that end a team of ancillary workers has been evolved whose function is to ascertain need and to aid in the care and welfare of those families who are in such need. Need is, however, a relative term and cannot always be gauged accurately, particularly by the aspirant, and so steady evolution in the light of experience rather than ambitious expansion on the basis of theoretical concepts has been the rule.

The link with the family doctor engaged in domiciliary practice is well on the way to being forged, for the assistance that can be given in the home to a doctor by such a team of workers is readily apparent. The link with the hospital and consultant service is still to be fashioned.

The vital statistics and epidemiology data present no outstanding feature. It was a year without noteworthy result either in the way of progress or set-back. The gains of the past years were held, but no striking advance can be claimed.

More activity in research on different aspects of the public health has been possible in co-operation with the Medical Research Council and other bodies and this function is one that promises greater development.

A step forward in the school health service was made with the establishment at the Open-Air School of a special class for children suffering from various degrees of cerebral diplegia, whereby supervision, therapy and education suitable to the individual child go hand in hand. This is a very long term investment, but the final results should make the experiment well worth while.

Apart from the general housing problem, whose evil effects have their ramifications throughout almost the whole of the public health, the greatest difficulties to be overcome are a shortage of trained technical and professional staff and the lack of suitable buildings in which to carry out much needed work.

Most of the senior officers of the staff have contributed to the preparation of this report, although in most instances no acknowledgment, other than this, appears in the text.

J. S. G. BURNETT,
Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer and Port Medical Officer	...	J. S. G. BURNETT, M.D., D.P.H. (Commenced 1/2/49).
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	... ..	J. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officers and School Medical Officers	...	G. McLEAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. G. WILLIAMS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. R. TAYLOR, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. M. S. L. McCASH, M.D., L.M.M.S.A. (Resigned 12/3/49). D. J. DOHERTY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Resigned 31/12/49). K. DOWLING, M.B., Ch.B. (Commenced 4/4/49).
Ophthalmic Surgeons	... ..	W. SYKES, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S. M. R. HUGHES, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.
Senior Dental Surgeon	...	J. BYROM, L.D.S.
Consultant Orthodontist	...	N. WILD, M.Sc., L.D.S. (Resigned Nov., 1949).
Chief Sanitary Inspector	...	E. Owen, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.
Veterinary Officer	... ..	F. J. PROCTOR, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.
Superintendent Health Visitor		MISS E. W. SOWERBY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V's Certificate.
Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives	... ..	MISS F. L. HOLMES, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Superintendent District Nurse		MISS H. M. HODGSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
Domestic Help Organiser	...	MISS S. E. DOHERTY.
Speech Therapist	... ..	MISS J. WARLOW, L.C.S.T.
Physiotherapists	... ..	MISS E. B. MANNING, S.R.N., C.S.M.M.G., M.E., L.E.T. MISS A. R. HARRISON, C.S.M.M.G., M.E., L.E.T.
Lay Administrative Assistant		R. HARRISON, Cert. R.S.I.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area	(acres) 5,684
Population (estimated, mid-1949)	119,500
Number of inhabited houses, according to Rate books	35,023
Rateable Value	£733,333
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£2,918

Total cost of services administered by the Health Committee and the Special Services Sub-Committee of the Education Committee for the year ending 31st March, 1949 :

Expenditure	£237,715
Income	£106,283

	Total	Males	Females	Birth Rate per 1,000 of population
Live Births ...	2170	1114	1056	18.16
Legitimate ...	2048	1038	1010	17.14
Illegitimate ...	122	76	46	1.02

Deaths of Infants under one year of age : 94

Death-rate of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 Live Births :

Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
42	65	43

Number of Still-births : 62. Rate per 1,000 total Births : 27.78.

Deaths of Infants under one month : 51.

Neo-natal mortality rate : 23.50 per 1,000 Live Births.

Deaths—nett : 1,469. Rate per 1,000 population : 12.91.

Percentage of Total Deaths in Hospitals and Public Institutions : 38.26.

Number of Marriages : 1,219.

Number of Women dying in or in consequence of Child Birth :

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still-births.
From Sepsis ...	1	0.45
From other causes	—	—

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) : 216.

Deaths from Measles (all ages) : Nil.

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) : 2

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) : 16.

**1. Comparative Statement of Vital Statistics,
Year 1949.**

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate		Death Rate from Phthisis	Death Rate from other Tub. Diseases	Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births).				
			Year 1949	Average 5 years 1944-48			(140) Abortion with Sepsis	(141) Abortion without Sepsis	(147) Puerperal Infections	(142-6) (148-150) Other	Total
England and Wales ...	16·7	11·7	32	42	*	*	0·11	0·05	0·11	0·71	0·98
126 Great Towns ...	18·7	12·5	37	47	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Birkenhead...	19·8	12·3	39	66	0·73	0·08	0·35	...	...	0·69	1·04
Burnley ...	16·36	15·52	42	49	0·45	0·08	...	...	...	0·70	0·70
Bury ...	15·39	14·81	44	45	0·32	0·02	...	...	...	...	...
Halifax ...	16·5	15·4	33	36	0·3	0·03	0·50	...	...	...	0·50
Huddersfield	15·37	14·77	34	47	0·35	0·06	...	...	...	0·49	0·49
Liverpool ...	20·7	11·6	44	65	0·79	0·11	0·165	0·605	...	...	0·77
Manchester	18·77	12·91	38	54	0·65	0·05	0·30	...	0·15	0·74	1·19
Oldham ...	16·30	14·92	42	50	0·32	0·07	...	...	...	1·49	1·49
PRESTON ...	18·16	12·91	43	55	0·40	0·08	0·45	...	...	...	0·45
Rochdale ...	15·3	14·8	41	47	0·17	0·04	...	...	...	2·14	2·14
Salford ...	20·3	13·0	53	56	0·6	0·12	...	...	...	...	...
St. Helens ...	17·9	10·7	41	61	0·52	0·06	...	...	...	1·45	1·45
Stockport ...	16·11	13·18	40	54	0·45	0·05	...	...	...	0·42	0·42
Wallasey ...	17·71	12·08	35	49	0·46	0·12	...	...	0·54	0·54	1·08
Wigan ...	17·02	12·49	47	60	0·49	0·08	0·66	...	...	1·32	1·98

* Not available.

2. Vital Statistics of whole District during 1949 and previous ten years.

Year	Total Population	Births. (Nett)		Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Net Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Of Non- Residents Registered in the District	Of Residents not Registered in the District	Under 1 year of age		At all ages	
								Number	Rate per 1000 Nett Births		
											Number	Rate
1939	{ 112800 112400	1713	15.19	1407	12.53	205	333	100	58	1535	15.16 (corrected)
1940		1711	15.77	1623	14.96	257	379	157	91	1745	16.72 (corrected)
1941	111490	1925	17.27	1413	12.67	249	379	137	71	1543	13.84
1942	110000	1968	17.89	1309	11.90	240	437	107	54	1506	13.69
1943	109100	1952	17.89	1466	13.44	228	386	132	68	1624	14.89
1944	108190	2032	18.78	1261	11.65	238	363	120	59	1386	12.81
1945	108480	1949	17.97	1385	12.77	257	386	99	51	1514	13.96
1946	114070	2380	20.86	1354	11.87	243	327	134	56	1438	12.61
1947	116520	2574	22.09	1497	12.85	296	377	178	69	1578	13.54
1948	118130	2219	18.78	1443	12.22	280	328	86	39	1491	12.62
1949	119500	2170	18.16	1433	11.99	288	324	94	43	1469	12.91

Area of District in acres (Land and Inland Water)...

5,757

Average rooms per occupied dwelling

...

Average family occupation

...

Number of families per occupied dwelling

...

Average size of private family

...

Average number of persons per room

...

4.47
 4.36
 1.02
 3.78
 0.85

At

Census of
1931

Population (Civilian).

The population at mid year as estimated by the Registrar-General is 119,500 and represents an increase of 1,370 over the previous year.

Births.

Live births referable to the town amounted to 2,170, representing a birth rate of 18.16 per 1,000 of the population compared with a rate of 16.7 for England and Wales.

122 illegitimate births were registered during the year, a figure identical with that for the preceding year. The mortality rate amongst illegitimate births at 65 per 1,000 live births was approximately fifty per cent higher than that amongst children born in wedlock.

3. Number of Births registered in the various Wards.

Ashton ...	...	...	165
Avenham ...	...	...	131
Christ Church ...	...	...	108
Deepdale...	...	...	270
Maudland ...	...	...	194
Moorbrook ...	...	...	104
St. Peter's ...	...	...	142
Ribbleton ...	...	...	355
St. John's ...	...	...	186
Fishwick ...	...	...	161
Trinity ...	...	...	126
Park ...	...	...	191
Not traced ...	...	...	37
			<hr/>
			2170
			<hr/>

Deaths.

Deaths referable to Preston amounted to 1,469, equivalent to an adjusted rate of 12.91 per 1,000 of the population. This figure is only slightly higher than that of the previous year and has been bettered only six times since records have been kept. It is associated with a year which produced no extreme meteorological variations and was devoid of serious epidemic. The death rate for England and Wales as a whole was 11.7 and for the 126 great towns was 12.5.

Nevertheless, the figures given in Table 4 show how unnecessarily high is even this rate. To quote only two examples, 16 deaths from diarrhoea amongst children under two years of age and 18 deaths from road traffic accidents account for 34 deaths in 1949 that need not have occurred. There is still much preventable death and still more preventable sickness.

4. Causes of Death, 1949

(per Registrar's Returns).

						Male.	Female.	Total.
	All causes	...	...	...	...	727	742	1469
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
2	Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
3	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
4	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
5	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
6	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	24	24	48
7	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	6	3	9
8	Syphilitic Disease	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
9	Influenza	...	...	...	...	10	11	21
10	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
11	Ac. Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
12	Ac. Infectious Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
13	M. Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus	...	...	...	...	10	—	10
13	F. Cancer of Uterus	...	...	...	...	—	18	18
14	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	...	...	28	26	54
15	Cancer of Breast	...	...	...	...	—	10	10
16	Cancer of all other sites	...	...	...	...	77	47	124
17	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	2	7	9
18	Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	...	...	...	...	72	103	175
19	Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	230	253	483
20	Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	...	...	...	...	17	18	35
21	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	65	46	111
22	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	28	27	55
23	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	11	8	19
24	Ulceration of Stomach or Duodenum	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
25	Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	13	3	16
26	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
27	Other Digestive Diseases	...	...	...	...	14	15	29
28	Nephritis	...	...	...	...	15	12	27
29	Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
30	Other Maternal Causes	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
31	Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	13	13	26
32	Congenital Malformation, Birth Injury, Infantile Disease	...	...	...	...	14	17	31
33	Suicide	...	...	...	...	7	4	11
34	Road Traffic Accidents	...	...	...	...	13	5	18
35	Other Violent Causes	...	...	...	...	17	15	32
36	All other causes	...	...	...	...	31	49	80

5. Deaths in Hospitals and Institutions.

Preston Royal Infirmary	...	...	...	209
St. Joseph's Hospital	...	...	...	16
Chestnuts Sanatorium	...	...	...	5
Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	25
Cliffe Nursing Home	...	...	...	1
Willows Convalescent Home	...	...	...	3
Hospitals, etc., outside the area	...	...	...	303
Total	...	...	...	562

6. Deaths in the Various Wards.

	St. John's	Avenham	Christ Church	Ashton	Maudland	St. Peter's	Moorbrook	Park	Trinity	Deepdale	Ribbleton	Fishwick	Totals
Under 1 year	18	2	4	3	8	9	4	9	6	11	18	2	94
1—2 years	1	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	1	4	3	...	14
2—5 years	3	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	11
5—15 years	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	9
15—25 years	1	1	1	...	2	1	3	1	...	1	5	1	17
25—45 years	10	5	4	5	11	8	3	13	5	14	11	4	93
45—65 years	29	23	21	33	42	24	18	35	26	63	51	27	392
65—75 years	43	22	14	25	30	38	31	45	26	52	44	39	409
75 and over	47	31	29	25	42	39	28	47	17	53	35	37	430
Total ...	155	85	77	93	136	121	89	152	83	199	169	110	1469

7. Comparative Annual Numbers and Rates of Births and Deaths.

Year	Population	No. of Births	Rate per 1,000 Living	No. of Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality	Maternal Mortality		Total No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Living		
						Diseases and P.F.	Others				
1900	118,902	3410	28.67	814	236	2	+	11	3.80	2636	22.1
1	113,117	3418	30.21	737	218	12	+	13	7.31	2213	19.5
2	113,766	3278	28.81	618	188	4	+	10	4.27	1998	17.5
3	114,404	3453	30.18	541	156	3	+	15	5.21	1955	17.0
4	115,055	3314	28.26	609	183	5	+	12	5.13	2091	17.8
5	115,721	3259	28.16	490	150	7	+	12	5.83	1906	16.4
6	116,399	3317	28.49	665	200	2	+	13	4.52	2065	17.7
7	117,093	3124	26.68	495	158	1	+	11	3.84	2003	17.1
8	117,799	3309	27.56	516	156	2	+	11	3.92	1975	16.4
9	118,519	3027	25.54	416	137	5	+	8	4.29	1721	14.5
1910	119,253	2812	23.58	438	156	4	+	7	3.91	1758	14.7
1	117,216	2726	23.25	473	173	2	+	13	5.50	1984	16.9
2	117,630	2753	23.40	342	124	1	+	4	1.82	1972	16.7
3	118,070	2888	23.95	462	160	2	+	6	2.77	2043	16.9
4	118,514	2841	23.97	401	141	2	+	20	7.74	1873	15.8
5	118,118	2546	21.48	395	155	5	+	7	4.71	2086	18.6
6	119,611	2315	19.36	254	109	3	+	3	2.59	1774	16.1
7	118,993	2019	16.96	255	124	1	+	5	2.96	1660	15.4
8	118,595	1906	16.07	213	113	2	+	4	3.15	1944	18.3
9	122,168	2086	17.45	225	110	5	+	4	4.31	1760	14.7
1920	122,133	2984	24.43	301	101	9	+	13	7.37	1659	13.6
1	119,900	2811	23.44	316	112	7	+	8	5.34	1595	13.3
2	120,900	2482	20.53	242	97	3	+	9	4.83	1662	13.7
3	121,700	2426	19.11	238	98	3	+	8	4.54	1676	13.7
4	123,100	2328	18.91	225	97	5	+	8	5.58	1714	13.9
5	122,900	2174	17.69	286	131	6	+	7	3.22	1787	14.5
6	124,200	2160	17.39	195	90	8	+	9	7.87	1596	12.8
7	127,100	1892	14.88	206	109	3	+	6	4.77	1785	14.0
8	127,100	1916	15.07	175	91	3	+	9	6.27	1614	12.6
9	126,100	1967	15.60	205	104	4	+	8	6.10	1772	14.0
1930	126,100	1975	15.66	145	73	9	+	4	6.59	1554	12.2
1	120,100	1881	15.66	165	88	5	+	5	5.32	1661	13.8
2	118,500	1764	14.89	149	84	4	+	6	5.67	1547	13.0
3	117,800	1720	14.60	150	87	4	+	3	4.07	1577	13.3
4	117,490	1670	14.24	115	69	6	+	14	11.97	1611	15.2
5	116,200	1742	14.99	140	80	3	+	5	4.59	1578	14.9
6	115,200	1663	14.43	138	83	7	+	8	8.60	1624	15.5
7	113,600	1590	14.00	123	77	2	+	2	2.40	1614	15.9
8	113,200	1766	15.60	125	71	3	+	—	1.62	1473	14.4
9	112,800	1713	15.19	100	58	2	+	4	3.34	1535	15.1
1940	108,500	1711	15.77	157	91	2	+	10	7.03	1745	16.7
1	111,490	1925	17.27	137	71	3	+	4	3.47	1543	13.8
2	110,000	1968	17.89	107	54	2	+	4	2.94	1506	13.6
3	109,100	1952	17.89	132	68	2	+	2	1.98	1624	14.8
4	108,190	2032	18.78	120	59	—	+	1	0.48	1386	12.8
5	108,480	1949	17.97	99	51	1	+	—	0.51	1514	13.9
6	114,070	2380	20.86	134	56	—	+	4	1.68	1438	12.6
7	116,520	2574	22.09	178	69	1	+	—	0.32	1578	13.5
8	118,130	2219	18.78	86	39	1	+	—	0.44	1491	12.6
9	119,500	2170	18.16	94	43	1	+	—	0.45	1469	12.9

Employment in the Area.

Miss Wilson, Manager of the local Employment Exchange, has provided the following information :

“ I can again report that employment in the area continued at a very high and stable level, offering opportunities to all who were fit. Throughout 1949 we continued to implement the policy of diverting labour into those industries of importance in the national economic interest, by reason of their capacity for earning or saving dollars.

Building trade craftsmen were in short supply, but no important project was seriously curtailed on this account. The nation-wide shortage of highly skilled machinists and draughtsmen for engineering and aircraft work, and foundry workers was not eased to any great extent.

As regards employment, I am glad to record that in 1949 the number of persons registered as unemployed showed a considerable decline on the 1948 figures, the number out of work in August being the lowest since the end of the war. The table shows the course of unemployment as at its highest in January, declining in the spring, and to its lowest in August, then increasing with the approach of winter. A definite pattern can be traced in the movement of unemployed labour, a pattern to which, each year since the end of hostilities, it has conformed. During the year, however, this movement was on a much lower scale, and further, the upward trend began later in the year.

This register of unemployed workers was composed mainly of elderly, relatively unfit and unskilled men and women who, for various reasons, could not be matched to existing vacancies.

A large proportion of the people who remained unemployed were registered disabled persons, who are dealt with by specially trained Disablement Resettlement Officers, whose concern it is to apply the provisions of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, and to endeavour to restore to industry the people who are handicapped in competition with fit workers. The opening, in September, 1949, of the Remploy Factory in Deepdale Mill Street, provided work for a number of the more severely disabled men of this district. They are employed by a non-profit making corporation, set up for this purpose ; trained in wood-working, on operations and processes which are so designed as to enable them to develop skill and confidence in wage-earning employment suited to their individual disabilities. Prior to being engaged for employment at Remploy, selected men are interviewed at the Exchange by the Manager of the Factory, in company with the Factory Doctor, so that no man is put to work which might be injurious to his health. Almost every type of serious disability is to be found among the men at the factory, but after working for only a short time in these employment conditions, the men's health shows a definite improvement. It can be said that right from the start this scheme has achieved its purpose in providing employment for men who would otherwise have remained idle through no fault of their own.”

8. Monthly Unemployment Register for 1949.

1949			MEN		WOMEN		Total 1949	Total 1948
			Wholly Unem- ployed	Tempo- rarily Stopped	Wholly Unem- ployed	Tempo- rarily Stopped		
January	...	...	611	34	210	37	892	922
February	...	...	642	20	197	18	877	839
March	...	...	618	11	141	12	782	905
April	...	...	574	12	107	20	713	836
May	...	...	516	14	122	22	674	722
June	...	...	468	12	93	22	595	687
July	...	...	378	8	98	12	496	687
August	...	...	407	6	72	6	491	770
September	...	...	438	14	72	18	542	709
October	...	...	454	11	94	32	591	712
November	...	...	524	13	92	21	650	791
December	...	...	508	29	114	22	673	726

9. Juvenile Employment.

Mr. Richardson, the Juvenile Employment Officer, has furnished the following information in regard to the number of Juveniles who were unemployed during the year.

1949				Boys	Girls	Total
January	...	...	...	36	13	49
February	...	...	...	12	14	26
March	...	...	...	11	7	18
April	...	...	...	22	16	38
May	...	...	...	11	12	23
June	...	...	...	11	7	18
July	...	...	...	8	9	17
August	...	...	...	38	37	75
September	...	...	...	20	16	36
October	...	...	...	27	12	39
November	...	...	...	17	9	26
December	...	...	...	9	8	17

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

Statistics.

2,170 live births were registered during the year, whilst 61 stillbirths occurred.

Domiciliary midwives notified 25.91 per cent of the total births, 43.12 per cent were notified from Sharoe Green Hospital, 17.47 per cent from Preston Royal Infirmary, 11.87 per cent from St. Joseph's Hospital and 1.63 per cent from private maternity homes.

One woman died in childbirth at Preston Royal Infirmary. 18 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified, 15 from Preston Royal Infirmary and three by practitioners from domiciliary practice.

Sixty-one stillbirths were notified during the year, 31 from Sharoe Green Hospital, 13 from Preston Royal Infirmary, eight from St. Joseph's Hospital, eight from domiciliary practice and one from a private maternity home.

Fifty-one infants under the age of one month and 94 infants under the age of one year died during the year. Table 10 sets out the deaths in accordance with cause, age and sex.

10. Infant Deaths.

CAUSE	Days				Weeks		Months										Total	
	0—		1—7		1—4		1+		2+		4+		6+		9—12			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
20. Other diseases of Circulatory System ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
22. Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	9	4
25. Diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	1	1	...	4	...	1	1	12	3
27. Other Digestive Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
31. Premature Births ... Congenital Malforma- tions, birth injury	6	5	6	5	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13
32. Infantile Disease ...	1	5	4	6	4	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	14	13
35. Other Violent Causes	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
36. All other causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	8	11	10	11	6	5	7	4	10	4	4	3	5	...	3	3	53	41

Three cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified and recovered satisfactorily under treatment.

No cases of pemphigus neonatorum was notified during the year.

One *ad hoc* centre exists at Cuttle Street, built on a crowded site in 1931 which gives no scope for development. General clinic facilities for both child welfare and school health purposes are provided in this building. Ante-natal and child welfare clinics are held at rented halls at Strand Road, Barlow Street, Guttridge and St. Mary Magdalene, and ante-natal clinic and physiotherapy accommodation exist at converted premises in North Road and weekly child welfare clinics are held in rented premises at Walker Street, Manchester Road and St. Mark's.

Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics.

Seven combined clinics are held weekly, an additional clinic having been arranged during 1949 at the Guttridge Hall.

777 expectant mothers made 2,994 attendances at the ante-natal clinics, as compared with 524 and 2,002 in 1948.

Seventy-five patients made 100 attendances at the post-natal clinics, as compared with 98 and 98 last year.

These figures do not include women attending clinics at the Royal Infirmary and Sharoe Green Maternity Departments.

Child Welfare Clinics.

Nine medical and three non-medical sessions are held at the various centres, where 33,831 attendances by children were made, this representing a decrease of 2,371 attendances over those for the previous year. 1,611 children, equivalent to 74 per cent of the notified live births, made a first attendance at an infant welfare centre during the year.

Dried milk and other nutrients continue to be sold at the centres and during 1949 totalled £2,406 in value as against £3,344 in the previous year. The supply of nutrients free cost the Council £163.

A demonstrator was available throughout the year for four sessions per week at all clinics in turn, for the purpose of giving instruction to the mothers in dressmaking and the making of toys and novelties. Clothes were made from old garments and new materials. The classes were well attended and have proved to be a success. Several mothers, who had never made a garment before, successfully made clothes for the children. The class has become increasingly popular and one reason for this is no doubt the high price of children's clothes in the shops.

The Preston and District Infant Welfare Workers' Voluntary Association, instituted in 1915, continues to render valuable assistance at the welfare centres and to take an interest generally in the mothers and babies in attendance there. Three summer outings were arranged by the Association.

Ancillary Therapy.

Dental treatment. The Senior Dental Officer has contributed the following report :

“ The statistical returns vary very little from those of 1948. Owing to lack of staff and premises it is impossible for a detailed dental examination to be offered to each patient who attends the medical clinics. As previously, patients are referred by the Assistant Medical Officer for either obvious dental disease or at the request of the patients. A comprehensive service is available for those who attend.

When the dental clinic in Water Lane becomes available, it will serve the Ashton district and be more convenient for a number of people.

It is ironical that the so-called priority classes, viz : pre-school and school children, expectant and nursing mothers, should be, of necessity, neglected in favour of a service which is in the main destructive in character and which to a large degree ignores the educational aspect of this work. Many thinking people had hoped for better things.”

11. Dental Maternity and Child Welfare Report, 1949.

	Number Examined	Number needing Treatment	Number Treated	Number made Dentally fit	Extractions		General Anaesthetics	Fillings		Dentures		Scaling	Applications of Silver Nitrate	Other Operations	Advice
					Temporary Teeth	Permanent Teeth		Temporary Teeth	Permanent Teeth	Fitted	Repaired				
Expectant Mothers	53	53	63	37	—	224	42	—	24	21	—	19	—	26	29
Nursing Mothers	43	43	35	42	—	252	41	—	20	43	1	9	—	17	22
Children under 5 yrs.	104	104	114	107	186	—	90	72	—	—	—	—	90	—	26
Totals	200	200	212	186	186	476	173	72	44	64	1	28	90	43	77

Massage.

Massage for children under five is carried out at the Cuttle Street and North Road Clinics. There are seven sessions per week held at the above clinics and cases are received and treated from the infant welfare clinics and the day nurseries by a whole time physiotherapist. In addition to the massage, remedial exercises are carried out individually for some cases.

The accompanying table shows the number of cases dealt with in the year under review. The figures in the second column include cases discharged as cured, improved, and those which ceased attendance and did not complete the course.

		New Patients	Discharges	Attendances	Sessions
North Road ...	...	101	85	2479	241
Cuttle Street	...	24	25	480	42
Total ...	...	125	110	2959	283

Artificial Sunlight.

This treatment is carried out at the Open Air School by the same physio-therapist. There are two sessions per week, the same children attending both sessions and the cases dealt with are referred from clinics and nurseries as in the case of massage.

The figures given below show the number of cases dealt with in the year.

		New Patients	Discharges	Attendances	Sessions
Open Air School	...	204	207	2741	85

Ear, Nose and Throat Therapy.

Facilities for the specialist diagnosis and treatment of ear, nose and throat conditions in pre-school children exist through the clinic run as part of the School Health Service, and the following table gives a summary of the work done.

New cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Referred for operative treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
„ „ treatment in clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ „ re-inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
„ „ X-rays...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ „ audiometer tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Post-operative examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
Operations at Sharoe Green T. and A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
„ „ „ „ other conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Defective Vision.

It has been recognised for some years past that potential squint cases should be under specialist supervision as early as possible, and as a consequence pre-school children are seen at the special School Health Service squint clinic for examination, and treatment if necessary. 60 new cases were referred during the year, 34 prescriptions issued, nine cases referred to the hospital orthoptic clinic and a total of 209 attendances made.

GENERAL.

Care of Illegitimate Children.

The Council continued its general arrangements under this heading during the current year and financial responsibility was accepted for two cases admitted to the Brettargh Holt Maternity Home at Kendal, two cases admitted to the Lancaster home of the Preston and District Moral Welfare Society and one case admitted to the Methodist Home, Chorlton-cum-Medlock.

Care of Premature Infants.

199 Preston babies were born prematurely in 1949 of whom 40 were born in Preston Royal Infirmary, 17 in St. Joseph's Hospital, 93 in Sharoe Green Hospital and 49 in domiciliary practice. It was not found possible, owing to the failure to find a suitable person, to continue the scheme whereby a specially trained nurse was employed to nurse premature babies born at home, but arrangements have been made for the midwives to continue in attendance on such children until they have reached six pounds in weight.

Day Nursery Provision.

During the year a new 48-place nursery was completed at Hartington Road and formally opened in July. The design of this nursery is much in advance of the earlier nurseries.

Extensions and alterations to provide an additional fifteen places were also completed at Isherwood Street Nursery.

Accommodation for children up to the age of three years is now available to the extent of 263 places and the average daily attendance during the year was 209.

On the average 27 nursery students were in training throughout the year and four obtained the certificate of the National Nurseries Examination Board. Statistical data concerning the working of the nurseries are given in Table 12.

12. Summary of Statistics.

1st JANUARY TO 31st DECEMBER, 1949.

	Eldon Street	Fish- wick	Gordon Street	Hartington Road	Isherwood Street	Ribbleton Avenue	Total
Attendances	9,935	8,185	9,610	3,959	9,570	8,746	50,005
New children admitted	42	54	65	66	51	59	337
Children left	30	37	51	20	33	36	207
Transferred to Nursery School or Class ...	12	17	14	—	10	17	70
On Register—							
Jan. 1st	45	42	48	—	47	39	221
Dec. 31st	45	42	48	46	55	39	275
On Waiting List—							
Jan. 1st	118	63	170	—	91	109	551
Dec. 31st	109	46	88	105	90	78	407
INFECTION :							
Measles	1	—	1	—	—	3	5
German Measles ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Chicken Pox	—	2	—	1	2	1	6
Whooping Cough ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Mumps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	3	15	—	—	—	—	18
Scarlet Fever	1	—	—	—	1	1	3
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro Enteritis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1

Tonsillectomy.

79 children under 5 years of age received treatment at Sharoe Green Hospital for removal of tonsils and adenoids.

II. Midwifery.

At the end of the year 27 midwives were practising in the town of whom 12 were employed at Preston Royal Infirmary, two at St. Joseph's Hospital, two in private maternity homes, one in private domiciliary practice and ten, including the supervisor, in municipal domiciliary practice.

The nurses employed in the Council's domiciliary midwifery service, under the supervision of a whole-time non-medical supervisor of midwives, performed 350 deliveries and attended 218 deliveries as maternity nurses, whilst the one private midwife attended at six deliveries.

Six gas and air analgesia outfits are available and were used in 391 deliveries. All ten midwives are qualified to administer gas and air analgesia.

576 accouchement outfits were provided during the year.

Medical aid in accordance with rule E (12) of the Central Midwives Board was sought in 118 cases.

Seven auto-cycles are provided for the use of midwives in the performance of their duties.

The influence of unsatisfactory housing, coupled with the operation of the National Health Service Act, whereby it becomes cheaper to have a baby in hospital than at home, is evident from the fact that out of 2,213 births notified, 1,639 deliveries occurred in hospitals and maternity homes and only 574 in domiciliary practice.

Place of confinement				Available beds	No. of deliveries
Domiciliary	...	...	...	—	574
Sharoe Green Hospital	...			51	955
Preston Royal Infirmary	...			50	387
St. Joseph's Hospital	...			25	261
Maternity Homes	...	...		6	36
Totals ...				132	2213

The figures of deliveries relate only to women normally domiciled in Preston and the hospitals in addition undertook a large amount of obstetric work for the surrounding county area.

III. Health Visiting.

At the end of the year 18 health visitors, each spending half her time in health visiting duties, were on the staff, included in whom were one superintendent and one deputy superintendent. In addition, one trained nurse was employed on whole-time tuberculosis nursing and clinic duties.

In addition to the older duties normally associated with the narrower occupation of health visiting, the opportunity has been taken to build up the position of the health visitor as a technical nursing adviser on family health problems, and visits have been made in connection with the problems of the infirm and the handicapped of all ages. Investigations into the social circumstances of expectant mothers seeking hospital confinement are also being made in connection with the hospital midwifery departments. The conception is evolving of the health visitor as a member of a team including the district nurse, the school nurse, the midwife, the domestic help and the sanitary inspector, all acting in support of and in co-operation with the family doctor. This should result in the latter having much more assistance than has been available to him in the past and should be of inestimable value to the family.

The health visiting staff also made enquiries in connection with certain research work undertaken by departmental staff in co-operation with the Medical Research Council and with two other bodies.

Table 13 sets out the number and nature of visits made by the visitors compared with the figures for 1948.

13. Domiciliary Health Visiting.

Number of visits to :					1949	1948
Births (first visit)	...	...	...	...	2173	2184
Births (re-visits)	...	...	...	...	8077	8981
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	61	50
Children 1-5 years 1st visits	...	...	...	...	77	16,417
Re-visits	...	...	...	...	16,020	
Expectant mothers (first visits)	...	...	...	...	261	353
Expectant mothers (subsequent visits)	...	...	...	...	153	244
Hospital Discharges 0-5 years	...	...	...	...	71	—
5-15 years	...	...	...	...	25	—
15 +	...	...	...	...	15	—
Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	155	640
Special visits	...	...	...	...	1,857	844
Total number of visits					28,945	29,959

Tuberculosis visits from 18th July, 1948 :

			Regulation	Dispensary	Total	No. of clinics attended
1948	...	...	50	809	859	115
1949	...	...	165	1389	1554	239

A scheme was started in January, 1949, in collaboration with the Q.I.D.N. Training School for Health Visitors, Bolton Technical College, for the giving of practical instruction to certain student health visitors. Nine students attended in groups of three for periods during the year.

IV. Nursing in the Home.

One district nurses' home is provided, the staff of which consists of a matron, deputy matron and 16 district nurses. 12 auto-cycles are provided for the use of the nurses to enable them to cover adequately the whole of the town. Bicycles are also provided for those who prefer them. The district nursing service is available at the request of doctors between the hours of 8 a.m. and 11 p.m. daily. A progressive increase in the amount of work undertaken by the district nurses, corresponding in terms of visits to little short of a 30 per cent increase over the figures for 1948, is evident from the data given in Table 14.

14. Summary of the work of the District Nurses.

	No. of cases at beginning of month	New cases	Terminated			Other causes	No. of cases at end of month	No. of visits
			Conv.	Hosp.	Died			
January ...	205	212	88	10	16	8	295	4264
February ...	295	273	101	62	26	20	359	4892
March ...	359	213	242	50	16	35	229	4392
April ...	229	128	105	12	24	9*	207	4781
May ...	207	246	209	16	26	18	184	5290
June ...	184	306	208	9	16	14	243	5692
July ...	243	176	136	14	9	13	247	4176
August ...	247	216	170	18	11	9	255	5207
September ...	255	206	258	12	18	6	167	4510
October ...	167	246	139	9	16	2	247	5916
November ...	247	308	201	18	22	6	308	6895
December ...	308	421	260	20	26	5	418	6972
Total for year ...	...	2951	2117	250	226	145	...	62987

Cases of Infectious Disease visited during the year by District Nurses.

	Number	Visits
Pneumonia (all forms)	48	497
Measles ...	2	25
Erysipelas ...	1	14
Tuberculosis ...	8	96
	59	632

Visits to children under 5 years

referred from Welfare Centres	201	373
-------------------------------	-----	-----

V. Ambulance Service.

This service is provided directly by the Corporation and operates from the depot in Argyll Road, Preston.

At the end of 1949, the fleet of vehicles consisted of six ambulances and a car used for the conveyance of sitting cases. A new ambulance of the Bedford type was purchased in May and an order placed for the supply of another one in 1950. These are to replace old and worn-out vehicles. An order was also placed for a utility vehicle to supplement the work of the sitting-case car, the demands on which are very heavy. The staff of the depot consists of one foreman driver, ten drivers, ten attendants and three telephonists.

In addition to covering the Borough, the service covers certain areas outside the Borough. This is in accordance with arrangements made with the Lancashire County Council in 1948, whereby the Borough agreed to provide services for certain areas of the county until the County Council could make permanent arrangements. These arrangements have continued throughout

the year, but are gradually decreasing in extent as the County have from time to time taken over their responsibilities in different districts. The districts covered form part of No. 3 and 4 Health Divisions of the county.

The mileage and journeys for each month of the year are set out in Table 15 which also shows for comparison the figures for the preceding year. From these will be seen the greatly increased demand now being made on the service—an increase of over 100 per cent as compared with 1948.

15. Ambulance Service.

Period	Borough				Lancashire County Council				Other Authorities			
	1948 Mile- age	1949 Mile- age	1948 Jour- neys	1949 Jour- neys	1948 Mile- age	1949 Mile- age	1948 Jour- neys	1949 Jour- neys	1948 Mile- age	1949 Mile- age	1948 Jour- neys	1949 Jour- neys
JAN. ...	2568	5232	486	1043	228	750	29	87		—		—
FEB. ...	2204	5185	463	1125	284	1216	32	138		—		—
MARCH ...	2574	5693	522	1180	238	1228	30	139		—		—
APRIL ...	2582	5302	530	1029	230	1042	33	127		—		—
MAY ...	2243	5995	541	1115	132	1314	18	137	N	22	N	1
JUNE ...	2356	6889	549	1353	149	752	22	95	I	—	I	—
JULY ...	3250	8081	595	1423	205	1049	24	139	L	115	L	2
AUGUST ...	3717	7477	554	1246	406	485	41	75		33		1
SEPT. ...	3760	7458	697	1273	651	233	48	29		10		1
OCTOBER ...	4085	7636	725	1464	555	126	50	17		11		1
NOV. ...	4080	7749	864	1542	609	41	37	7		53		2
DEC. ...	4270	7202	889	1501	832	60	59	10		30		2
	37689	79899	7415	15294	4519	8296	423	1000	—	274	—	10

VI. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care.

1. Tuberculosis.

(a) WORKSHOPS. The Remploi factory was opened by the Ministry of Labour in Preston, in September, 1949, and one case of tuberculosis was in employment there. At the end of the year one case was receiving rehabilitation at Barrowmore Hall Colony.

(b) CARE COMMITTEE. No *ad hoc* voluntary Care Committee exists in Preston, but the Council provides on loan beds and bedding, where required, nursing requisites either directly or through the St. John Ambulance Association and extra nourishment in the form of milk.

2. Other types of Illness.

(a) VENEREAL DISEASE. A social worker is employed in conjunction with the Regional Hospital Board and, in addition to carrying out the clerical work of the clinics, interviews all new patients and gives any advice and assistance which may be required. Persons who cease to attend before completion of treatment are visited at home in an endeavour to persuade them to return and complete the full course of treatment required.

(b) Convalescent treatment has been provided for cases recovering from illness and especial attention has been given in respect to mothers and young children. It has been possible to send both mother and child away in certain instances.

(c) A domiciliary meals service has been provided, whereby persons recovering from illness or in a low state of physical health have been able to receive a hot meal delivered to their own homes. Following Table 16 shows the scope of the service during the year 1949.

16. Invalids and Infirm Persons.

Meals Service.

Number of persons receiving meals on 1/1/49	Number of new recipients during year	Number of persons ceasing to have meals during year	Number of persons remaining at 31/12/49	Total number of meals served during year
133	27	40	120	12,831

(d) HEALTH EDUCATION. The Council contributes to the funds of the Central Council for Health Education and makes full use of all the resources of that body in developing an increased interest within the Borough in health education. In this connection a series of instructional films was shown to mothers at several of the clinics during the month of July. The subjects dealt with were "Your children's ears," "Your children's teeth," "Your children and you."

In December a two-days' course of lectures in health education was given under the auspices of the Central Council.

In addition the Corporation has on permanent loan from the Central Council an exhibition stand displaying various posters and models in connection with health matters. These topics are changed frequently and the stand, which has been in use for the greater part of the year, is circulated and displayed at clinics, mills, and for a time at the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit.

(c) PROVISION OF NURSING EQUIPMENT AND APPARATUS. Nursing equipment and apparatus is provided at the District Nurses' Home and also by arrangement with the St. John Ambulance Association. Accouchement sets for expectant mothers are provided through the midwifery service.

VII. Domestic Help Service.

This service under the supervision of a whole-time organiser was utilising 62 helps at the end of the year. The demand for this form of aid in the home

is high and is limited largely by the number of helps employed. Table 17 below gives data concerning, and clearly indicates the expansion of the service during the year.

17. Domestic Help Service.

1949		Existing	New	Terminated	No. being assisted at the end of the month
January	...	172	34	32	174
February	...	174	13	26	161
March ...	...	161	29	16	174
April ...	...	174	20	24	170
May ...	...	170	16	16	170
June ...	...	170	12	5	177
July ...	...	177	51	38	190
September	...	190	18	20	188
October	...	188	22	11	199
November	...	199	36	18	217
December	...	217	17	17	217

The quality of work rendered by the helps was a matter for consideration during the year, and the National Institute of Houseworkers Ltd. was invited to co-operate with the Health Committee by conducting on behalf of the latter a practical examination in housewifery. The examination, which for each candidate lasted four days, was undertaken by 17 domestic helps, all of whom passed and two obtained credits.

VIII. Mental Health.

1. Administration.

(a) No fundamental change in the administration of this service took place during the year.

(b) The Medical Officer of Health is responsible for the work of the Mental Health Section and the assistant medical staff carry out appropriate medical duties. There are two full-time duly Authorised Officers, an Occupation Centre Supervisor and two Assistant Supervisors.

(c) It has not yet been possible to make arrangements for the joint use, with the Regional Hospital Board, of the services of a medical specialist and in consequence the appointment of a psychiatric social worker has been also delayed. The supervision of patients on trial or on licence from institutions for mental defectives is carried out by the staff on behalf of the Regional Hospital Board.

(d) No duty is delegated to voluntary associations.

(e) The Occupation Centre Supervisor attended a Refresher Course for Occupation Centre Supervisors in London during the year.

2. Account of work undertaken in the community.

(a) Under Section 28, National Service Act, 1946. Prevention, care and after-care.

Occasional visits have been made to patients in need of care and after-care, but no satisfactory service is yet available.

(b) Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930, by duly Authorised Officers.

Number of persons removed to Hospitals during the year ended 31st December, 1949 :

Section 6	Section 20	Section 21	Section 16
—	14	63	57

Senile Dementia cases admitted, not certified, 41

Number of persons admitted to Hospitals under Mental Treatment Act, 1930, as amended :

Section 1	Section 5
76	7

(c) Under Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938. The following tables indicate the action taken in respect of ascertainment and provision of guardianship and supervision and show the number of defectives receiving training. The number of defectives awaiting vacancies in institutions at the end of the year was six.

I. Particulars of Mental Defectives as on 1st January, 1950.

(I) NUMBER OF ASCERTAINED MENTAL DEFECTIVES FOUND TO BE "SUBJECT TO BE DEALT WITH" :

(a) In Institutions (including cases on licence therefrom)—			Males	Females	Total
Under 16 years of age	...	...	13	79	92
Aged 16 years and over	...	...	5	54	59
(b) Under Guardianship (including cases on licence therefrom)—					
Under 16 years of age	...	...	—	—	—
Aged 16 years and over	...	...	2	—	2
(c) In "places of safety"	...	...	—	—	—
(d) Under Statutory Supervision (excluding cases on licence)—					
Under 16 years of age	...	...	27	16	43
Aged 16 years and over	...	...	64	59	123
(e) Action not yet taken under any one of the above headings	...	...	4	4	8
Total ascertained cases	...	...	115	212	327

Number of cases included in (b) to (e) above
awaiting removal to an Institution—

Male	Female	Total
4	2	6

- (2) NUMBER OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES NOT AT
PRESENT "SUBJECT TO BE DEALT WITH,"
BUT OVER WHOM SOME FORM OF VOLUNTARY
SUPERVISION IS MAINTAINED :—

	Males	Females	Total
Under 16 years of age	2	—	2
Aged 16 years and over	14	24	38
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
. Total number of mental defectives (1) plus (2)	131	236	367
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

- (3) NUMBER OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES RECEIVING
TRAINING :—

- (a) In day-training centres—

Under 16 years of age	20	8	28
Aged 16 years and over	2	3	5

- (b) At home

—	—	—
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
22	11	33
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

II. Particulars of Cases reported during the year 1949.

(1) Ascertainment	Males	Females	Total
(a) Cases reported by Local Education Authorities (Section 57, Education Act, 1944) :			
(i) Under Section 57(3)	6	3	9
(ii) Under Section 57(5) —			
on leaving special schools ...	8	6	14
on leaving ordinary schools	—	—	—
(b) Other ascertained defectives reported during 1949 and found to be "subject to be dealt with"	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	14	9	23
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
(c) Other reported cases ascertained during 1949 who are not at present "subject to be dealt with"	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total number of cases reported during the year	14	9	23
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

(2) DISPOSAL OF CASES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR

(a) Ascertained defectives found to be "subject to be dealt with"—				Males	Females	Total
(i)	Admitted to Institutions	...	...	—	—	—
(ii)	Placed under Guardianship	...	...	—	—	—
(iii)	Taken to "places of safety"	...	...	—	—	—
(iv)	Placed under Statutory Supervision	...	...	10	5	15
(v)	Died or removed from area	...	...	—	—	—
(vi)	Action not yet taken	...	...	4	4	8
Total ascertained defectives found to be "subject to be dealt with"				14	9	23
(b) Cases not at present subject to be dealt with—						
(i)	Placed under Voluntary Supervision	...	...	—	—	—
(ii)	Later found not to be defective	...	...	—	—	—
(iii)	Died or removed from area	...	...	—	—	—
(iv)	Action unnecessary	...	...	—	—	—
(v)	Action not taken	...	...	—	—	—
Total cases not at present "subject to be dealt with"				—	—	—

III. Number of Mental Defectives in Institutions under Community Care, including voluntary supervision or in "places of safety" on 1st January, 1949, who have ceased to be under any of these forms of care during 1949.

				Males	Females	Total
(a)	Ceased to be under care	...	...	—	3	3
(b)	Died, removed from area, or lost sight of	...	...	1	2	3
Total				1	5	6

IV. Of the Total Number of Mental Defectives known to the Local Health Authority.

(a) Number who have given birth to children during 1949—					
(i)	After marriage	...	Nil		
(ii)	While unmarried	...	Nil		
				Males	Females
(b)	Number who have married during 1949	...	...	—	2

3. Training.

OCCUPATION CENTRE. The Occupational Centre is situated at Bairstow Street and continues to carry out splendid work under difficulties. The Centre is open daily from Monday to Friday inclusive and the number and ages of the persons attending are given in the sub-joined table. No facilities are available for youths over 16 and the centre is generally overcrowded.

18. Preston Occupation Centre.

Cases that received instruction at the above Centre during 1949.

	No. of cases under instruction 1/1/49				No. of new cases admitted during year				Number discharged				No. on Register at 31/12/49			
	Under 16		Over 16		Under 16		Over 16		Under 16		Over 16		Under 16		Over 16	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
County Borough	15	11	4	2	8	2	1	3	3	5	3	2	20	8	2	3
County Council ...	5	1	—	—	3	4	—	1	1	1	—	—	7	4	—	1
Total ...	20	12	4	2	11	6	1	4	4	6	3	2	27	12	2	4

19. Attendances during Year Ending 31st December, 1949.

Month			No. on Roll		County Pupils		County Borough Pupils		Totals		Grand Total
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January ...	...	...	24	14	140	26	502	364	642	390	1032
February ...	...	...	23	15	54	12	324	341	378	353	731
March ...	...	...	24	16	204	84	696	676	900	760	1660
April ...	...	...	25	16	94	44	348	318	442	362	804
May ...	...	...	24	21	94	102	352	297	446	399	845
June ...	...	...	22	20	120	76	328	300	448	376	824
July ...	...	...	22	20	170	116	508	460	678	576	1254
August ...	...	...	22	20	24	12	72	52	96	64	160
September ...	...	...	27	19	300	184	796	438	1096	622	1718
October ...	...	...	26	17	224	126	610	324	834	450	1284
November ...	...	...	29	17	308	162	860	392	1168	554	1722
December ...	...	...	29	16	169	128	565	258	734	386	1120
					1901	1072	5961	4220	7862	5292	13154

IX. Domiciliary medical, pharmaceutical, dental and ophthalmic services.

I am indebted to Mr. Leyland, Clerk to the Preston Executive Council, for the following statement on the medical, pharmaceutical, dental and ophthalmic services administered by the Preston Executive Council :

“ On the 1st April, 1950, the National Health Service had reached its first complete financial year end and for the first time was able to show to what extent the population had taken advantage of the comprehensive benefits available under the service.

The number of persons on the lists of doctors in the area on 1st April, 1950, was 119,785 compared with 68,364 on the 1st April, 1948, at the close of the National Health Insurance Act. On the 1st April, 1950, there were under agreement with the County Borough of Preston Executive Council 59 principal medical practitioners and five assistant practitioners. Of these 54 were included in the Council's obstetric list. The total expenditure for medical services, including capitation fees and payments for maternity services, amounted to £103,049 os. 1d.

On the same date there were 51 chemists' shops and 18 surgical appliance suppliers under agreement to provide pharmaceutical services. The cost of these services for the year was £119,713 11s. 11d., and represented an average cost per person of 19s. 11.85d. including prescriptions for surgical appliances.

The dental services on 1st April, 1950, were provided by 36 principal and three assistant dental practitioners at a cost of £169,184 3s. 5d. for treatment, supply of dentures, and replacements and repairs.

Under agreement with the Council for the provision of ophthalmic services on 1st April, 1950, were four ophthalmic medical practitioners, 34 ophthalmic opticians, and four dispensing opticians. The total cost for the year amounted to £108,029 9s. 4d., representing £23,204 15s. 0d., for sight testing, £83,658 19s. 6d., for the provision of spectacles and £1,165 14s. 10d. for repairs and replacements.”

X. Pathological and Laboratory Service.

There is a close co-operation with the Group Laboratory in the investigation into outbreaks of infectious disease and general epidemiological problems. A record of the work done on behalf of the department is given in the table below :

Units of work, Ministry of Health Circular 86/47, 19th May, 1947		
Bacteriology	...	10,274
Chemistry ...	...	1,110
Inoculations	...	5,700
Total	...	17,084

Section 47, National Assistance Act, 1948.

During the year it was not found necessary to invoke the powers conferred on the Council by Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, for the removal to suitable premises, of persons living in insanitary conditions and unable to devote to themselves, and not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

Prevalence and Control over Infectious Disease.

No incident of particular note presented itself in the field of infectious disease during 1949. Table 20 sets out the incidence of the notifiable diseases in recent years in Preston and Table 21 gives the 1949 notifications subdivided according to age together with the number of deaths occurring from each disease.

Table 20.
Prevalence and Control over Infectious Diseases.

DISEASE	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	229	44	41	5	4	2
Scarlet Fever	436	316	138	130	218	247
Measles	909	1156	505	1821	1715	564
Whooping Cough	410	104	299	140	298	187
Pneumonia (Primary and Influenzal)	108	83	81	89	83	101
Acute Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	5	—	1	17	1	3
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1	—	—	4	2	3
Typhoid Fever	1	2	—	—	—	1
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	7
Dysentery	2	22	4	3	55	28
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	9
Erysipelas	14	23	14	17	26	25
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	129	114	134	103	104	107
Tuberculosis, Non-Pulmonary	38	39	21	17	23	22
Puerperal Pyrexia	28	29	30	17	13	18
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	10	1	7	8	3

Table 21.

The following table gives a list of the Notifiable Infectious Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) during the year.

DISEASE	CASES NOTIFIED														TOTAL	Cases admitted to hospital	DEATHS
	Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 and over					
Scarlet Fever	1	7	31	27	36	107	27	6	4	1	...	...	247	209	...
Diphtheria ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Typhoid Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
Paratyphoid Fever ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	7	6	...
Measles	31	115	121	114	104	70	3	4	1	...	1	...	564	9	...		
Whooping Cough	21	39	32	27	25	41	1	...	...	...	1	...	187	6	2
Acute Pneumonia (Primary and Influenzal)	17	10	6	5	7	6	...	5	6	7	15	17	101	10	55		
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	6	...	...	18	17	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	3	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	16	4	25	10	...
Dysentery ... ..	...	9	7	2	...	3	...	1	1	1	4	...	28	2	...	
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...
Food Poisoning	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	3	...	...	9	5	...
	75	182	198	177	173	232	32	17	32	21	38	21	1198	283	59		

Smallpox.

Though Preston is a port and a potential source of smallpox importation exists through the crews of vessels arriving direct from North African ports no definite case of this disease has occurred in Preston since 1929. The number of vaccinations known to have been carried out during the year is set out in Table 22.

Table 22.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

Age at 31st Dec., 1949 <i>i.e.</i> , born in year	Under 1 1949	1—4 1945–1948	5—14 1935–1944	15 or over before 1935	Total
Number vaccinated ...	342	20	7	27	396
Number re-vaccinated	—	2	10	77	89
Total ...	342	22	17	104	485

Diphtheria.

Two definite cases of diphtheria occurred during 1949, both were admitted to hospital and each made a complete recovery from the disease. The last Preston death from diphtheria occurred in 1945 and the remarkable progress made in its prevention is clearly seen from the figures given in Table 20. This is indeed a triumph of preventive medicine and a measure of the good sense of parents whose voluntary co-operation in the immunisation scheme in the interests of their own children has played a fundamental part in the success achieved. The statistical data concerning diphtheria immunisation are set out in Tables 23 and 24.

Table 23. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

I.—Immunisation in relation to Child Population.

Number of children who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1949 :

Age at 31st December, 1949, <i>i.e.</i> , Born in year	...	...	Under 1 1949	1 1948	2 1947	3 1946	4 1945	5—9 1940—1944	10—14 1935—1939	Total Under 15
Number Immunised	...	...	131	1271	1543	1340	1076	6819	6724	18904
Estimated mid-year Population, 1948			Children under 5 10060							
Percentage Immunised :										
Sectional Group—Mid-year Popln.			...	53.29				84.86		72.65

Table 24.

II.—Diphtheria Notifications and Deaths in relation to Immunisation.

Age at date of notification	NOTIFICATIONS			DEATHS		
	Number of cases notified	Number of cases included in preceding column in which the child had completed a full course of Immunisation	Age at date of death	Number of deaths	Number of cases included in preceding column in which the child had completed a full course of Immunisation	
Under 1	...	...	Under 1	...	...	...
1	1	...	1	...	...	...
2	...	...	2	...	...	...
3	...	...	3	...	...	...
4	...	...	4	...	...	...
5—9	1	...	5—9	...	...	...
10—14	...	...	10—14	...	...	...
Totals	2	...	Totals	...	...	...

Scarlet Fever.

The incidence of this disease, as measured by notification, showed no unusual feature during 1949. For a good many years past scarlet fever has been generally speaking mild in character and no death has occurred since 1945. Apart from the lessening of virulence of the organism, as measured by the severity of reaction in the individual, a good deal of light has been thrown in the past thirty years on the etiology of the disease, and it is now apparent that it is in fact primarily an acute sore throat due to a specific organism, and the occurrence or otherwise of the typical rash is dependent on certain immunological responses in the affected persons. Since in the absence of the rash the disease is practically never notified and nearly always ignored in an epidemiological sense the reasons for a general hospitalisation of scarlet fever are obscure, but nevertheless tradition dies hard and out of 247 cases notified 204 were treated in hospital.

Measles.

This was an inter-epidemic year for measles and only 564 cases occurred as against 1,715 in the previous year. No death occurred as opposed to three in 1948. The incidence of this disease falls mainly in the very young and it is, generally speaking, more lethal than scarlet fever. Nevertheless, only nine cases were admitted to hospital.

Whooping Cough.

189 cases of whooping cough were notified during the year of whom two died. This is a disease which should be capable of being made to respond to immunisation in a manner similar to that obtained in diphtheria, but so far there is not generally available inoculating material of proven value to establish and maintain resistance over a period of several years in a high proportion of inoculated individuals. Such material, however, may be available in the fairly near future.

Modifications to the Council's proposals under Section 26 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, were approved by the Minister during the year to include the making of arrangements for immunisation against whooping cough. Immunisation has been available for some time past, especially to young children congregated in communities such as nurseries and a record of such immunisation carried out in 1949 is given in Table 25.

Table 25.
Whooping Cough.

Age at 31st Dec., 1949 <i>i.e.</i> , born in year	Under 1 1949	1—4 1945-1948	5—15 1934-1944	Total
	15	144	3	162

Anterior Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis.

Three cases were confirmed during the year, all of whom recovered.

Enteric Fever.

Seven cases of Paratyphoid Fever were notified during July and August. These were mostly of a mild type and were, with the exception of two in the same household, isolated cases. No connection between the cases could be traced, nor was the source of infection discovered. An isolated case of typhoid fever was notified and proved bacteriologically. All the cases recovered under treatment.

Dysentery.

During the year 28 cases of dysentery were notified. These were all of the Sonn  type and were generally mild in character. Most of the cases occurred among infants attending day nurseries. An outbreak at the Fishwick Nursery in November and December accounted for 16 of the cases, while three cases occurred at the Eldon Street Nursery in July. The remaining nine were isolated cases. The outstanding feature was the mildness of the illness, and it is certain that other cases remained unnotified and indeed never consulted a doctor.

Food Poisoning.

Nine isolated cases of food poisoning were notified and investigated. The cases were of a mild or moderately severe type with the exception of one which was rapidly fatal. In six of the cases an organism of the salmonella group was isolated and in two of these cases, including the fatal one, the illness was regarded as being due to the consumption of duck eggs.

Treatment of Scabies and Verminous Heads for the Year ended 31st December, 1949.

The arrangements which were described in last year's report have been continued during 1949.

Table 26 gives particulars of the work carried out in the Centre during the year.

Table 26.

	SCABIES		VERMINOUS HEADS	
	Cases	Treatments	Cases	Treatments
Males	34	65	4	5
Females	44	86	28	56
Children (14 years and under) :				
Males	47	92	14	24
Females	60	113	239	468
Totals	185	356	285	553

Tuberculosis.

Formal notification of a diagnosis of tuberculosis was received in respect of 129 persons, as set out in Table 27.

Table 27.

Age Periods	FORMAL NOTIFICATION													
	No. of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis													
	0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	Total All Ages
Respiratory, Males ...	—	—	—	—	1	5	6	14	15	7	14	3	2	67
Respiratory, Females	—	1	—	1	1	7	7	15	3	1	4	—	—	40
Non-Respiratory, Males ...	—	1	2	1	2	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	11
Non-Respiratory, Females ...	—	—	—	3	—	2	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	11

In addition the deaths of seven males and five females not previously notified, were registered as due to tuberculosis, whilst 13 males and ten females notified elsewhere were recorded as having moved to Preston.

Table 28 indicates the total number of persons on the register of tuberculosis notifications at the end of the year, together with the number of cases removed during the year and the reasons therefor.

Table 28. Notification Register.

	PULMONARY			Non-Pulmonary			Total Cases
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the 31st December, 1949, on the Register of Notifications kept by the by the Medical Officer of Health ...	332	216	548	68	69	137	685
Number of cases removed from the Register during the year by reason, <i>inter alia</i> , of :—							
1. Withdrawal of notification ...	2	—	2	1	1	2	4
2. Recovery from the disease ...	15	4	19	7	8	15	34
3. Deaths (all causes) ...	21	17	38	2	—	2	40
4. Outward Transfers ...	5	5	10	2	—	2	12
5. Otherwise (Lost sight of, etc.) ...	3	1	4	1	—	1	5

During the year 245 contacts of cases of tuberculosis were examined by the chest physician, among whom one case of tuberculosis was ascertained. In others a diagnosis had not been completed at the end of the year.

The Registrar-General ascribed death resulting from tuberculosis as in Table 29.

Table 29.

Age groups	Pulmonary Tuberculosis			Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0— ...	—	—	—	—	1	1
1— ...	—	—	—	4	—	4
5— ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
15— ...	10	20	30	1	2	3
45— ...	12	3	15	1	—	1
65— ...	2	1	3	—	—	—
	24	24	48	6	3	9

It will be observed that out of a total of 48 respiratory deaths seven had not previously been notified, giving a percentage of 14.6 unnotified deaths.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

1.—Water.

Preston water is obtained from upland gathering grounds, chiefly moorland, in the Forest of Bowland, and on the southern side of Longridge Fell. There are two intake works in each of these two areas, the largest being that at Langden, near Dunsop Bridge. The Bowland Estate, with an area of 6,775 acres, is drained by the Langden and Hareden streams, and the water is soft and well suited for all domestic and industrial purposes.

The whole of the foregoing supplies converge upon the four large storage reservoirs in the neighbourhood of Longridge, and, after decanting through these reservoirs, the water passes on to Grimsargh, where it is strained through fine-mesh copper cloth, which removes the coarser materials in suspension before entering the mains to Preston.

The Water Engineer has supplied the following additional information with regard to 1949.

(a) The water supply was satisfactory both in quality and quantity throughout the year.

(b) Weekly bacteriological examinations and occasional chemical analyses were made in the Laboratory of the Water Undertaking during the year: about 300 samples were bacteriologically examined. A copy of the latest chemical analysis is appended below:

RESULTS EXPRESSED IN PARTS PER 100,000.

Total solid matter in solution	...	...	...	...	8.0
Oxygen required to oxydise in 15 minutes	...	...	...	...	0.092 *
Oxygen required to oxydise in 3 hours	...	...	...	...	0.174 *
Ammonia—Free and saline	...	...	...	...	0.0068
Ammonia—Albuminoid	...	...	...	...	0.0104
Nitrogen as Nitrates	...	..	...	...	0.04
Nitrogen as Nitrites	...	...	...	...	Nil
Chlorides	...	...	...	...	1.2
Temporary Hardness (Clark's Scale)	...	...	...	...	Nil
Permanent Hardness	...	...	...	...	2.5°
Total Hardness	...	...	...	...	2.5°
pH Value	...	...	...	...	7.0
Physical Properties	...	...	...	Colour 30 Hazen, Odourless	
Report	* These figures are rather higher than normal, but the colour of the water suggests harmless oxidisable matter from peat.				

(c) Plumbo-solvent action in any event is extremely slight, as the water required is treated with lime, and a pH of at least 7.1 is maintained in the Borough.

(d) No specific contamination has occurred which would have necessitated special action.

(e) The number of dwelling-houses supplied within the Statutory Area is 36,558. The number of metered premises, including lock-up shops, beer-houses, etc., is 2,349. A population of 124,000 is supplied within the area, and a population of 26,000 in adjoining districts is supplied in bulk.

All supplies within the Statutory Area are from the public water mains, and there are no stand-pipes.

I am indebted to Mr. E. Owen, Chief Sanitary Inspector, for the report on the work of the Sanitary Inspectors Section during 1949.

2. Closet Accommodation.

Twenty-six waste-water closets were converted to water closets during the year, generally with the co-operation of the owners, who again in several instances took advantage of paragraph 5 of Section 47, Public Health Act, 1936, and requested financial assistance in making conversions. Every application so made was met by the local authority.

There was little change in the situation at schools, at 15 of which trough closets still remain. At one of these one block of six closets was converted, but other blocks of trough closets remain.

Four privy middens or pail closets still remain. All are outside the main drainage area.

3. Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

(a) Dwelling-Houses.

The number of dwelling-houses visited during the year showed that the year was a normal one so far as inspections were concerned, some figures were up on previous years, others were down. It can be said with the present staff and the various duties required of them the number of houses visited was a good average figure. That the Inspectorate has been engaged more actively on other duties can be seen by the increase in visits to certain other classes of premises.

(i) Public Health Act, 1936.

Further efforts were directed towards more rapid completion of sanitary notices. 334 statutory notices were served compared with 251 the previous year. In every case these were followed up immediately. Where work could be done in default this procedure was adopted. Enforcement by prosecution was resorted to on 29 occasions.

30. Table showing details of visits and re-visits made by the Sanitary Inspectors during 1949.

Visits made by the Sanitary Inspectors in connection with	Number of Visits	Number of Re-visits
Dwellingshouses :—		
On complaint	2335	7651
Housing Acts	312	641
Infectious diseases	406	228
Animals so kept as to be a nuisance	47	24
Bakehouses	147	42
Butchers' shops	39	9
Common lodging-houses	161	37
Dairies, cowsheds and milkshops	784	173
Drains and sewers	1113	1423
Exhumations	1	—
Factories : Mechanical	204	127
Non-mechanical	41	14
Food inspection	550	18
Food markets	353	27
Food preparing premises	240	55
Food stores	156	12
Hairdressers	205	49
Houses-let-in-lodgings	40	44
Ice-cream manufacturers	299	27
Ice-cream vendors	155	7
Merchandise Marks Act	5	1
Miscellaneous visits	706	148
Offensive trades	103	47
Owners, agents and contractors	771	41
Outworkers	2	—
Pharmacy and Poisons Act	80	3
Pig keepers	10	9
Places of public entertainment	132	43
Public conveniences	103	4
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act	492	270
Schools	21	4
Shops Acts	274	7
Slaughterhouses	228	2
Smoke nuisances	41	3
Smoke observations	72	1
Stables	23	23
Tents, vans and sheds	30	22
Tips	42	9
Verminous persons	12	14
Verminous premises	79	100
Workplaces	27	10
Totals	10841	11369

31. Table showing Repairs and Improvements Effected

Sanitary improvement effected	Public Health Act	Housing Act
Premises dealt with	2003	17
Ashpails provided	52	—
Chimneys repaired or renewed	63	10
Clothes washing accommodation provided ...	3	5
Common lodging houses closed	2	—
Dampness remedied	272	4
Decorations renewed	7	1
Downspouts repaired or renewed	162	8
Drains cleared, tested, repaired or renewed ...	515	—
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	61	6
Floors repaired or renewed	118	11
Food preparing premises cleansed	1	—
Food stores provided	—	3
Gutters repaired or renewed	265	8
Lighting and ventilation improved	8	2
Nuisances abated (general)	75	—
Nuisances abated (smoke	19	—
Offensive accumulations removed	35	—
Passages flagged, etc.	19	5
Pavements repaired or renewed	3	—
Plasterwork repaired or renewed	593	11
Premises disinfested	56	—
Premises rendered rat-proof	22	—
Public sewers cleansed	102	—
Rent books inscribed correctly	—	64
Roofs repaired or renewed	290	8
Sinks repaired or renewed	86	7
Staircases repaired or renewed	20	11
Sufficient washing facilities provided	2	6
Sufficient water supply provided	19	—
Sufficient w.c. accommodation provided	11	1
Verminous persons cleansed	1	—
Walls repaired or renewed	315	11
W.C. accommodation repaired or renewed ...	275	7
W.C. (internal) installed	1	—
W.C. "hopper" conversions	85	—
W.C. "tippler" conversions	26	—
Water service pipes repaired or renewed ...	45	2
Windows repaired or renewed	376	10
Woodwork (general) repaired or renewed ...	181	3
Yard flagging repaired or renewed	26	7
Other work done	184	4

32. Details of notices and letters sent with regard to defects found.

Number of informal notices : 1098 in respect of 1180 premises.

Number of subsequent letters : 280 in respect of 321 premises.

Number of statutory notices : 334 in respect of 203 premises.

33. Summary of Statutory Notices served under Public Health Act, 1936.

Section	Detail	Number served
39	Drainage	86
44	Closet accommodation	1
45	Closet accommodation	29
47	Closet accommodation (conversions)	2
56	Yard paving	18
58	Dangerous buildings and structures	11
75	Ashpails	8
83	Filthy and verminous premises	4
92/93	Abatement notices (statutory nuisances)	175
Total		<u>334</u>

(ii) Housing Act, 1936.

Under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1936, action was again limited by circumstances. This was noticeable in Sections 11 and 12 procedure. Demolition and Closing Orders were restricted to such dwellings as were considered dangerous. In all, 19 Demolition Orders and two Closing Orders were made, whilst in seven other cases Undertakings were accepted.

This rate of progress is irritatingly slow, and it is to be hoped that the further powers conferred by the Act of 1949 will at least quicken the procedure in some directions.

Number of informal notices requiring works	8
Number of statutory notices requiring works	14
Number of Official Representations	23
Number of Requisitions for Information	27
Number of Time and Place Notices	28
Number of Demolition Orders made	19
Number of Closing Orders	2
Number of Undertakings given to make fit	6
Number of Undertakings given to Close	1
Number of premises made fit	4
Number of premises closed	1
Number of Notices to Quit served	20
Sections 4 and 62—Notice to inscribe particulars in the Rent Book	3

(iii) Overcrowding.

The position with regard to overcrowding showed no signs of improvement, the accompanying table giving only those cases which came to the notice of the Department. This is nothing like the real state of affairs, many cases never coming officially to the knowledge of the Sanitary Inspectors.

Of the cases visited, the distress emphasised last year was as marked as ever and I would stress again that the present standards of "permitted numbers" are unsuitable under the conditions which have been created since and because of the war.

The vast majority of these cases of overcrowding were genuine in that they have been brought about by natural increases, and by children marrying and having to live with their parents. In some houses as many as three separate families were being brought up in most adverse conditions.

On the other hand, a few of the cases investigated gave rise to suspicion that the condition had been brought about deliberately, presumably in an attempt to "jump the queue" on the Corporation's list of housing applications. In two cases warning letters were sent to the tenant of the house for permitting this practice.

Number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	133
Number of complaints confirmed and referred to Borough Surveyor	...	...	...	...	...	54
Number of complaints not confirmed	...	...	...	...	...	70
Number of complaints previously reported	...	...	...	...	...	9
Number of overcrowded families re-housed by the local authority						14

(b) Tents, Vans and Sheds.

Thirty visits and 22 re-visits were made by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year to moveable dwellings. Most of these were concerned as in previous years with "casuals" who had squatted on plots of land within the Borough.

The remaining visits were made to the three sites in the town which are owned and occupied exclusively by members of the Showman's Guild as winter quarters.

Two applications to station vans within the Borough were received during the year, one of which was approved by the Council.

In the case of the refusal an unsuccessful appeal was made to the Court of Summary Jurisdiction. Later in the year proceedings were successfully instituted against the same person who had continued to occupy the van after the dismissal of his appeal.

(c) Common Lodging Houses.

The common lodging houses continue to receive rigorous supervision, being visited not only by Sanitary Inspectors but also twice by a sub-committee during the year. After these visits the Committee renewed licences for six-monthly periods of those houses considered suitable. Two premises which were considered to be no longer suitable for use as common lodging houses were closed, while one new application was approved. At the end of the year the common lodging houses in the Borough, therefore, numbered six, one of which is for women. These provide a total of 119 beds.

In all, 198 visits including visits at night were made by the Sanitary Inspectors. The cleanliness generally was again satisfactory, whilst precautions in case of fire were improved at the instigation of the Fire Department.

The character of the users would seem to be changing. Instead of the casual passing through the town, the present occupants generally seem to be regular lodgers with employment in the town.

(d) Places of Public Entertainment.

The standards for places of entertainment introduced in 1948 were steadily implemented. Some structural works have still to be completed, but progress was made in other directions which had long called for improvement.

During the year a clinometer was obtained to give more accurate angle of vision readings, whilst several Kata thermometer readings were taken to check ventilation and humidity in those halls at which adequacy of the ventilation had been suspect.

In one case it was necessary to require improvement in the ventilation of a projector box.

The dance halls and billiard halls were all well maintained; minor repairs were carried out on request.

At one hall extensive alterations to the sanitary accommodation and drainage system were carried out under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector and were completed satisfactorily.

There are 17 cinemas, four theatres (including two "occasional"), four billiard halls, and 29 dance halls in the Borough. 175 visits were made.

(e) Drainage work.

This branch of the work of the department has again accounted for a large number of visits and re-visits, 1,113 and 1,423 respectively having been made during 1949 for the purpose of testing and supervising repairs, renewals and alterations to the drainage of premises within the borough.

Section 83 of the Preston Corporation Act, 1947, has been used to advantage as an alternative to Section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1936, in cases where emergency work has been required in connection with blockages.

During the year it was necessary to issue a number of warnings to builders for carrying out drainage work without notifying the Department. This practice would appear to be on the increase and may demand institution of legal proceedings.

(f) Offensive Trades.

There are 18 premises established as offensive trades in the Borough. The trades established include fat and tallow melters, tripe boilers, fell-monger, gut scraper, tanner and leather dresser, soap boilers, rag and bone dealers. Of these premises the majority have been established for a considerable number of years, five only being required to make application periodically for permission to carry on an offensive trade. These applications have been renewed for a period of 12 months.

(g) Disinfection.

Disinfection was carried out after the occurrence of infectious disease in the following instances :

Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	3
Diphtheria	...	...	1
Paratyphoid	...	...	6
Poliomyelitis	...	...	2
Scarlet Fever	...	...	50
Tuberculosis	...	...	32

Treatment was also carried out of the following : 590 beds ; 1,099 blankets ; 174 bolsters ; 881 pillows ; 237 sheets and bed covers ; 195 other items of bedding ; 613 dressing drums ; 320 midwives' packs ; 266 library books and material intended for disposal at 10 jumble sales.

(h) Exhumations.

The attendance of a Sanitary Inspector was required at one exhumation carried out on orders issued by the Home Office.

(i) Factories.

There were 245 visits and 141 re-visits made by the Sanitary Inspectors to factories during the year. There has throughout the year been complete co-operation with H.M. Factories Inspector on matters of mutual concern. The following tables are a summary of visits and work done, etc., under the Factories Act.

34. Inspections.

	No. on the Register	No. of Inspections	No. of written notices	No. of Prosecutions
Non-mechanical factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authority ...	124	55	3	—
Mechanical factories in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority...	747	304	28	1
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	16	27	—	—
Totals	887	386	31	1

35. Defects.

Particulars and Section	No. of Defects Found	No. of Defects Remedied	No. referred	
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness (S. 1)	4	5	—	4
Overcrowding (S. 2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3) ...	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4) ...	—	1	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6) ...	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S. 7) :—				
(a) insufficient	3	2	—	3
(b) unsuitable or defective ...	40	27	—	24
(c) not separate for sexes ...	4	2	—	4
Other offences against the Act ...	3	—	2	1
Totals	54	37	2	36

(j) Outworkers.

Under Section 110 of the Factories Act, 1937, it is the duty of the occupier of any factory employing outworkers to submit a list to the local authority giving the names and addresses of any such workers employed in their area. This list should be submitted in February and August of each year. Ten workers were notified in accordance with the provisions of this section of the Act.

(k) Underground Bakehouses.

There is one underground bakehouse in the Borough. The premises are used only by the proprietor and his wife, there being no employee, and it is at all times well maintained.

(l) Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

A total of 304 complaints were received involving 492 visits and 270 re-visits by the Sanitary Inspectors. On 50 occasions the complaints were not confirmed and have not been re-notified. 31 were complaints of mice and 273 of rats.

Advice regarding disinfestation was given to occupiers in the case of 53 affected premises and these were subsequently found to have been satisfactorily cleared.

In the cases of rats, the sources of infestation was often associated with faulty drains and in 53 instances drainage repairs were carried out.

The remaining infestations were treated by the rodent staff.

During the year, the Rodent Control staff inspected 1,184 premises and made 1,779 re-visits.

283 premises were disinfested of rats and mice, resulting in a total " Kill " of 2,498.

In addition to the control work carried out on surface properties, the Senior Rodent Operator supervised the treating of the Borough's sewerage system, carried out by workmen on loan from the Borough Surveyor's Department.

These annual treatments consists of test baiting at least 10% of the total number of manholes, followed up by two poisoning campaigns of the lengths of sewerage found to be affected by rats.

During these treatments 555 manholes were tested and 1,139 were poison baited.

The following work was carried out by the rodent staff during the year :

Number of premises inspected	...	...	...	...	...	1184
Number of premises re-visited	...	...	...	...	...	1779
Number of premises treated ...	...	...	...	...	...	283
Number of rats destroyed by trapping	...	...	...	...	...	148
Number of rats destroyed by poison	...	...	...	...	...	1277
Number of mice destroyed by trapping	...	...	...	...	...	491
Number of mice destroyed by poison	...	...	...	...	...	582
Total number of rats destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	1425
Total number of mice destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	1073

(m) Stables and Garages.

To secure compliance with bye-laws relating to the removal of manure and the proper maintenance of premises, 46 visits were made during the year.

(n) Disinfestation.

101 families were removed to Corporation houses and in ninety-eight cases their furniture and effects were treated at the disinfestation chamber.

82 premises and two ships were disinfested by private action.

(o) Shops.

During the year special attention was given to the welfare provisions of the Shops Act. One member of the Inspectorate was detailed to carry out this work in the main shopping areas, 274 visits and seven re-visits being made as compared with 14 and five respectively for the previous year.

Verbal and written requests were made in five instances for work to be executed. 64 verbal notices were given for failure to exhibit a notice requiring the provision of seating for shop assistants. One application was considered for exemption under the provisions of Section 10 (6) of the Shops Act, 1934 ; this was granted.

(p) Schools.

Reference is made elsewhere to the unsatisfactory closet accommodation at some of the schools. A further feature of an unsatisfactory nature noted at most schools was the lack of toilet paper in conveniences, and the lack of soap and towels in cloak rooms.

Various reasons were advanced for these deficiencies. In some schools schemes had been devised between teachers and caretakers to overcome such difficulties.

(q) Smoke Abatement.

During the year four applications were made under Section 102, Preston Corporation Act, 1947, for prior approval of boiler installations.

One Inspector was detailed for Smoke Abatement work for the entire town. As he was also employed on district work an adjustment of districts was made to enable him to carry out Smoke Abatement work efficiently. He visited 41 alleged smoke nuisances which he discovered in the course of taking 72 smoke observations. In addition much useful information was compiled on the deficiencies at individual plants, whilst no opportunity was lost to instruct boiler house staff and managements in fuel economy.

One statutory notice was served calling for the abatement of a smoke nuisance. In this case, as a result of the notice and a comprehensive report on the plant by the Smoke Inspector, extensive alterations were carried out to the boilers, the results of which have subsequently proved very satisfactory.

(r) Public Conveniences.

During the year 107 visits were made to public conveniences in the town, mainly in connection with structural defects.

It was obvious that in many instances conveniences in the town were obsolete and in need of replacement.

(s) Pharmacy and Poisons Act.

In connection with the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, Part 2 registrations, 83 visits were paid to premises, mainly small mixed business shops seeking registration under the Act.

(t) Swimming Baths.

The Sampling Officer has visited the swimming baths for the purpose of taking samples of the bath water on five occasions. It has been his endeavour to take these samples during, or just after, peak periods when the water could be considered at its worst. All results have been satisfactory, showing that the treatment of the water has been highly efficient.

(u) Hairdressing Establishments.

In May, the registration of hairdressing establishments and Bye-laws to control such premises made under the provisions of Section 108, Preston Corporation Act, 1947, came into operation.

During the year 163 of these establishments were registered with the local authority. Preliminary inspections and enforcement necessitated 205 visits and 49 re-visits to hairdressing establishments. Generally, the standards found were good and little adjustment was required to bring those premises visited up to Bye-law requirements.

(v) Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

Six samples of fertiliser were taken during the year, all were informal and are itemised below.

No requests were received for samples to be taken.

Class of Sample	Number of Samples taken		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Sulphate of Ammonia ...		I	I	—
Super-Phosphate of Lime		I	I	—
Dried Blood		I	I	—
Hoof and Horn Meal ...		I	—	I
Raw Bone Meal ...		I	—	I
Steamed Bone Flour ...		I	I	—
		—	—	—
Totals		6	4	2

(w) Rag Flock.

During the year two samples of rag flock were submitted for analysis. Both samples were found to be satisfactory.

Food and Drugs.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector has supplied the following information :

1.—SAMPLING.

The total number of samples taken of all commodities, including milk, and submitted to the Public Analyst for Chemical Examination was 573 of which 34 were found to be unsatisfactory. This gives a percentage of 5.93 as compared with 10.39 for 1948 and 6.48 for 1947.

Also a total of 152 samples of Designated milk were submitted for the Phosphatase and Methylene Blue Tests.

The following number of samples were submitted to the Pathologist, Preston Royal Infirmary :

324 samples of milk for Bacteriological Examination.

329 samples of milk for Biological Examination.

In addition to milk, 202 other samples of various commodities were also examined at the Preston Royal Infirmary.

1 (a) Milk.

A total of 462 samples of milk were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical examination. These are summarised in Table 36. Details of unsatisfactory samples are shown together with those for other foods in Table 40.

Regular samples of school milk supplies have been taken throughout the year.

Table 36.—Milk Samples Taken for Chemical Examination.

Class of Milk Sample	No. of Samples Taken	Informal		Formal	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Ungraded	365	275	14	65	11
Tuberculin-Tested	42	41	—	1	—
T.T. Pasteurised	8	7	—	1	—
Pasteurised... ..	35	34	—	1	—
Sterilised	12	12	—	—	—
Totals	462	369	14	68	11

Table 37.—Milk Samples taken for Phosphatase and Methylene Blue Tests.

Class of Milk Sample	No. of Samples Taken	Phosphatase		Methylene Blue	
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
Pasteurised	98	97	1	96	2
Heat Treated	31	30	1	29	2
T.T. (Pasteurised) ...	23	22	1	23	—
Totals	152	149	3	148	4

The samples of milk which failed to pass the Phosphatase test were all followed up immediately.

The Heat Treated Sample was from a plant outside the Borough. The Local Authority concerned and the producers were both notified of the adverse result, follow-up samples were found to be satisfactory. The unsatisfactory T.T. Pasteurised and Pasteurised samples from plants in the Borough were followed up immediately by the Sampling Officer. The plants and records were inspected and satisfactory results were obtained from follow-up samples.

The tables giving bacteriological and biological examination of milk samples are given in the report of the Veterinary Officer.

1 (b) Other Food and Drugs.

A total of 111 samples was taken of foods other than milk and drugs for chemical analysis by the Public Analyst. These are itemised in Table 38.

Table 38.

Class of Sample	No. of Samples Taken	Informal		Formal	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Rationed foodstuffs ...	1	1	—	—	—
Unrationed foodstuffs ...	48	41	4	—	3
Sweets	9	9	—	—	—
Sausages	2	—	—	1	1
Medicines	17	17	—	—	—
Ice-cream	26	26	—	—	—
Beverages	4	3	1	—	—
Wines and Spirits ...	4	4	—	—	—
Totals	111	101	5	1	4

The following miscellaneous samples were also submitted to the Public Analyst :

Table 39.

Class of Sample	No. of Samples Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Town's Water	2	2	—
Condensed Milk	1	1	—
Fat	3	3	—
Flour	1	—	1
Tomato Paste	1	—	1
Sewer Effluent	1	No Comment by Analyst	
Pure Dripping	1	—	1
Sterilised Milk	1	—	1
Rag Flock	2	2	—
Mince Meat	1	—	1
Totals	14	8	5

Details of unsatisfactory samples, together with the action taken in each case are given in Table 40.

Table 40.

Type of Sample	Formal or In-formal	Adulteration	Action
Milk	I	Deficient 3.3% Fat	C.S.I. warning letter. Repeat samples satisfactory.
Milk	F	Indicated 12.3% added water	
Milk	F	Indicated 11.7% added water	
Milk	F	Indicated 12.3% added water	Same Vendor. Fined £20 0s. 0d.
Milk	F	Deficient 7.6% Fat	
Milk	F	Indicated 6.9% added water...	
Milk	F	Indicated 4.1% added water...	Warning letter from C.S.I. Warning letter from M.O.H.
Milk	I	Deficient 3.3% Fat	
Milk	F	Deficient 8.3% Fat	
Milk	I	Indicated 8.8 % added water	Same vendor interviewed and cautioned. Warning letter from C.S.I.
Milk	I	Indicated 1.8% added water	
Milk	F	Deficient 8.0% Fat	
Milk	F	Indicated 1.1% added water...	
Milk	F	Deficient 13% Fat, Indicated	
Milk	F	1.0% added water	
Milk	F	Indicated 0.8% added water...	

Table 40—continued.

Type of Sample	Formal or Informal	Adulteration	Action
Milk	I	Deficient 1.6% Fat	} Repeat sample taken satisfactory.
Milk	I	Indicated 0.6% added water...	
Milk	I	Deficient 11.6% Fat	} Vendor notified.
Milk	I	Deficient 11.6% Fat	
Milk	I	Indicated 1.5% added water...	} Warning letter C.S.I. Repeat sample satisfactory.
Milk	I	Indicated 5.0% added water...	
Milk	I	Deficient 16.6% Fat	} Repeat sample taken satisfactory.
Milk	I	Deficient 3.3% Fat	
Milk	I	Deficient 5.0% Fat	} Repeat sample taken satisfactory.
Milk	I	Indicated 9.0% added water...	
Milk F	F	Deficient 3.3% Fat	} Warned by letter.
Nutty Toffee ... F	F	Contained neither Nuts nor Toffee	
Nutty Toffee ... F	F	Contained neither nuts nor toffee	} Repeat sample taken satisfactory.
Beef Sausage ... F	F	Deficient 26% meat	
Cakes I	I	Contained 23.5% mineral oil...	} Repeat sample taken satisfactory.
Cakes F	F	Contained 9.3% mineral oil ...	
Cakes F	F	Contained 17.1% mineral oil...	} Repeat sample taken satisfactory.
Fat F	F	Contained 82.6% mineral oil...	
Orange Squash ... I	I	60 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide in excess of permitted 350 parts per million	} Vendor warned by letter.
Cooking Oil ... I	I	Labelling of Food Order offence	
Pickled Cabbage I	I	Labelling of Food Order offence	} Warned verbally.
Ice Cream ... I	I	Contained fungus and dead grub	
			Manufacturers contacted.
			Manufacturers visited.

Table 41 shows the number of samples, other than milk, which were submitted for bacteriological examination.

Table 41.

Class of Sample	No. of Samples Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Milk Bottle Rinse	47	39	8
Ice Cream	126	67	59
Town's Water	8	8	—
Swimming Bath Water	5	5	—
Well Water	2	2	—
Condensed Milk	1	1	—
Sterilised Milk	1	—	1
Marshmallow Cone	1	—	1
Cocoa	1	—	1
Fat	3	1	2
Milk	1	—	1
Meat	2	—	2
Lemon Curd	1	—	1
Dried Milk	2	—	2
Margarine	1	—	1
Totals	202	123	79

Milk bottle rinse tests have shown a decided improvement on the previous year, consequent on the intensive campaign carried out to improve the technique of the cleaning of milk bottles in dairies in the town.

1 (c) Ice Cream.

Registration of shops for the sale of Ice Cream has again increased considerably during the year and every effort has been made to ensure that the shopkeepers use hygienic methods for the service of bulk and wrapped Ice Creams. Occupiers of shops selling loose Ice Cream are instructed in the necessity of sterilization of scoops and servers. In the case of unsatisfactory samples, the manufacturers are notified and visited by the Sampling Officer. The need for constant supervision of the personal hygiene of staffs, and the efficient cleansing and sterilizing of all plant and utensils is emphasised.

2.—DAIRIES AND MILK RETAILERS.

At the beginning of the year there were 110 registered dairy premises in the Borough and 13 dairy farms. Of these dairies 47 were actually in use for the sale or storage of loose milk at the end of the year, the remainder having during the past year either ceased altogether to be used for the sale of milk, or changed to the sale of milk in closed bottles. On the coming into operation of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 (1st October, 1949), the registration of dairy farms was transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Local Authority ceased to have any control over these premises.

All dairy premises then on the register were visited and the register revised. As a result, 63 premises were immediately removed from the register as having ceased to be used as dairies. Of the 47 in use seven subsequently were removed from the register as the occupiers decided to deal only in bottled milk as they were unwilling to bring their premises up to the standard required. Of the 40 remaining on the register at the end of the year it is anticipated that a number will cease to be used in the near future by reason of the occupiers changing over to bottled milk.

During the year two dairymen appeared before the Health Committee to show cause why their registration should not be cancelled on account of the unsatisfactory state of their premises. In one case the dairyman undertook to deal in only bottled milk at his shop premises and the registration of these premises was therefore cancelled. In the second case considerable works of improvement were carried out at the premises to bring them into conformity with the new regulations.

At a number of other dairy premises the occupiers were persuaded to carry out improvements in accordance with the Regulations without recourse to formal action.

At the end of the year there were also 135 distributors registered in respect of the sale of bottled milk at shops. Of the 70 dairymen with premises outside the Borough who were registered at the beginning of the year 34 were removed from the register at the commencement of the new regulations as these were known to be dairy farmers who henceforth became registerable by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The 36 remaining on the register operate as distributors only from dairy premises outside the Borough.

3.—FOOD PREPARING PREMISES.

During the year restrictions imposed on building operations have eased slightly and consequently improvements in many places have been carried out.

Trade representatives and shopkeepers often complain of the paying of purchase tax on essential equipment such as water heaters, particularly if this is the most practical method of complying with standards laid down in the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Much has yet to be done to reach an ideal.

4.—WHOLESALE FISH MARKET.

Daily visits are paid to the wholesale market by the Food Inspectors. The table below gives the amount of fish, etc., which arrived during the year, together with the quantity surrendered as unfit for human consumption.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Dry Fish	843	3	0	0
Shell Fish	25	12	0	0
Wet Fish	3308	6	0	0
Amount rejected	12	9	0	15

The cleanliness of fish boxes is still far from satisfactory. Facilities for the efficient cleansing of boxes at the market are not adequate and the general conditions prevailing are far from ideal. Efforts are being directed towards improving these conditions.

5.—RETAIL MARKETS.

Very few complaints have been received regarding the quality of food-stuffs sold on the markets and regular visits are paid by the Sanitary Inspectors.

6.—FOOD SURRENDERED.

The inspection of food at shops, wholesale premises and depots has again been carried out by the District Sanitary Inspectors. It has not been necessary in any instance to seize any of the foodstuffs listed below, all having been voluntarily surrendered. Meat and offal comprises over half the food condemned and the majority of this food has not come from local depots. This food has often been long in transit.

Table 42.				Lbs.	Ozs.
Canned Goods	...	...	...	10014	2
Prepared Foods	...	...	...	752	6
Dairy Produce	...	...	...	171	8
Bacon and Ham	...	...	...	18	12
Sugar ...	...	...	...	3	4
Tea ...	...	...	...	3	0
Preserves	...	...	...	24	0
Fruit ...	...	...	...	2002	0
Dried Fruit	...	...	...	458	0
Vegetables	...	...	...	1908	8
Cereals	...	...	...	42	0
Meal ...	...	...	...	140	0
Flour ...	...	...	...	303	0
Meat and Offal	...	...	...	28628	4
Fats	...	...	...	307	0
Rabbits and Poultry	...	...	...	583	4
Fish ...	...	...	...	3169	0
Ice Cream and Powder	...	...	...	216	0
Sweets	...	...	...	6	0
Total	...	...	...	48750	0

7.—VISITS TO FOOD PREMISES.

The following visits were made during the year to various premises in connection with meat and food inspection. The figures shown do not include visits made by the Meat Inspector.

Table 43.

Visits to public abattoir	...	...	...	...	...	...	230
Visits to butchers' shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Visits to food markets	...	...	...	...	...	...	380
Visits to cowsheds, dairies and milk-shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	957
Visits to food preparing premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	295
Visits to food stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	168
Visits to bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	189
Visits to ice-cream manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	326
Visits to ice-cream vendors	...	...	...	...	...	...	162
Visits under Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Food inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	568

8.—PROSECUTIONS.

During the year two prosecutions were taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, in addition to those shown in Table 5.

One was stated to be selling fish not of the nature, substance and quality demanded and using false trade description. The defendant was fined a total of £7 5s. od., on the latter count, the case being dismissed on the former.

The second case related to the contraventions of Sections 13 and 14, regarding premises where pickles were prepared and stored. The defendant was fined a total of £10.

I am indebted to the Veterinary Inspector for the following report on the supervision of food supplies :

A.—MILK.

(i) Production in the Borough.

There are now 13 farmers producing milk in the Borough. There are five farms with "Accredited" licences and one farm with a "Tuberculin Tested" licence, granted under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

The average daily production of milk in the Borough is 520 gallons, more than half of it being from "Accredited" or "Tuberculin Tested" farms.

It is hoped to have more " Attested " or " Tuberculin Tested " herds in the Borough as some owners of herds are being persuaded to take the necessary steps towards these ends.

The greater part of the milk from sources outside the Borough is now being pasteurised before re-sale to the consumer.

(ii) Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and Milk and Dairies Regulations made thereunder.

Regular visits are made by the Veterinary Officer to herds in the Borough under the above Regulations. The general health of the cattle was satisfactory.

Reports are made to owners of herds and to the Ministry of Agriculture after each visit.

Table 44.

Number of herds in the Borough	...	...	...	...	13
Number of visits made by the Veterinary Officer	...	...	...	...	32
Number of cattle examined by the Veterinary Officer	...	...	...	...	703
Number of cattle isolated for various reasons	...	...	...	...	2
Number of cattle removed under the Tuberculosis Order	...	...	...	...	1
Number of milk samples examined for Tuberculosis and other reasons	...	...	...	...	4

An Order has been made fixing 1st October, 1949, as the day on which the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944, comes into operation. The Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 (replacing previous Milk and Dairies Regulations) and Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949, came into operation at the same time. Responsibility for the administration of these regulations as far as dairy farms and farmers are concerned is transferred from the Local Authority to the Ministry of Agriculture. The effect of these Regulations will be to gradually improve the standards of milk production, due warning being given to dairy farmers of future changes in the licensing arrangements.

(iii) Examination of Milk for Tubercle Bacilli.

329 samples of milk, including 43 " tuberculin-tested " samples, were taken during the year by the Food and Drugs Inspector from supplies coming into the Borough. Ten of these samples were reported as positive. Names and addresses of the producers of positive samples are reported through the Medical Officer of Health to the Ministry of Agriculture for their investigation. As a result of the Ministry of Agriculture Inspector's visits to these producers three cattle were removed under the Tuberculosis Order and slaughtered. All herds subject to these investigations are certified clear of tubercle infected milk before the investigation is closed.

Samples of milk are taken during the Veterinary Officer's herd inspections when necessary. Four samples were taken during the year, one of which was positive for tubercle bacilli.

(iv) Examination of Milk for Contamination, in the Borough Laboratory.

287 samples of milk taken by the Food and Drugs Inspector were examined by the Veterinary Officer, most of which were also sent for bacteriological and biological examination.

A letter is sent to all producers where milk is found to be unsatisfactory. Formal sampling is done where circumstances require it.

Table 45. Milk Samples examined by the Veterinary Officer for Contamination.

Number of samples examined	...	...	...	...	287
Number of clean filter pads	...	...	...	...	64
Number of fair filter pads	...	...	...	...	150
Number of contaminated filter pads (in varying degrees)	...	...	...	...	12
Number of samples sour after 36 hours' keeping or otherwise unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	61

46. Table showing the number of Milk Samples taken for Bacteriological Examination.

Class of Sample	No. of Samples Taken	Coliform Bacilli in 0.01 Millilitre		Methylene Blue Test	
		Absent	Present	Passed	Failed
Ungraded ...	263	181	82	168	95
Tuberculin-Tested ...	45	39	6	34	11
T.T. Pasteurised ...	2	2	—	2	—
Pasteurised ...	14	13	1	14	—
Totals ...	324	235	89	218	106

47. Table showing the number of Milk Samples taken for Biological Examination.

Class of Sample	No. of Samples taken	Tubercle Bacilli	
		Absent	Present
Ungraded ...	271	261	10
Tuberculin-Tested ...	43	43	—
T.T. Pasteurised ...	2	2	—
Pasteurised ...	13	13	—
Totals ...	329	319	10

B.—MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The Veterinary Officer and the Meat Inspector made the following visits during the year, in connection with meat and food inspection :—

Table 48.				Veterinary Officer	Meat Inspector
Visits to public slaughterhouses	...	...	...	474	292
Visits to private slaughterhouses	...	...	...	142	14
Visits to butchers' shops	...	...	...	21	66
Visits to food markets	...	...	...	27	9
Visits to cowsheds, dairies and milk-shops	...	...	...	4	8
Visits to food preparing premises	...	...	...	1	10
Visits to shops, stores, etc., to inspect fresh meat brought into the Borough	...	...	...	127	1

Retail Markets.

Regular visits are made by the Veterinary Officer to meat and other food stalls on the market. Poultry and rabbits are now fairly plentiful. No action was necessary by the Veterinary Officer.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

The total number of licensed slaughtermen on the register was 91. About 12 slaughtermen are regularly employed at the abattoir with others available when required. The only action necessary under this Act during the year was a verbal warning to four slaughtermen.

Public Abattoir.

Slaughter of livestock is still concentrated at the abattoir, which continues under control of the Ministry of Food.

Table 49.

Number of Animals killed and inspected :—

Year	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves
1949	8128	29225	1075	337
1948	7369	29236	857	1550
1947	7537	25420	683	5831

Casualties (included in above figures) :—

Year	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves
1949	532	252	374	110
1948	492	220	361	124
1947	664	172	175	120

Table 50. Carcasses Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	4610	3515	337	29225	1062
Number inspected	4610	3518	337	29225	1075
All diseases except Tuberculosis :—					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	15	117	297*	124	47
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1551	2266	12	3396	109
†Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ...	33.6	64.5	91.8*	11.6	10.0
Tuberculosis only :—					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	41	206	5	—	17
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	731	2107	1	—	68
†Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis	16.7	65.7	1.8	—	7.9

† Estimated figures.

* Mainly rejects.

Table 51. Number of Whole Carcasses, Part Carcasses and Organs condemned for Tuberculosis and other conditions.

Animal	Carcasses		Head	Lungs	Liver	Hearts	Spleen	Kidney	Udders	Stomach	Skirts	Mesentery	Intestines
	Whole	Part											
Tuberculosis :—													
Cows ...	206	155	707	2107	309	131	180	139	69	183	272	1724	1724
Other Cattle	41	46	251	731	148	33	47	28	6	53	79	529	529
Pigs ...	17	2	68	43	36	43	1	17	2	2	—	13	13
Calves ...	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	—	1	1	1	1
Other Conditions :—													
Cows ...	117	282	109	126	2266	66	114	187	1751	384	91	122	122
Other Cattle	15	153	139	155	1551	150	52	32	20	86	135	65	65
Sheep ...	124	74	410	81	3396	82	55	13	2	3	—	24	24
Pigs ...	47	109	16	46	56	47	2	68	48	10	1	29	29
Calves ...	297	5	1	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1

Table 52. Meat Inspection at the Public Abattoir.

The weight (in lbs.) of Meat condemned, the Cause of Condemnation and the Class of Animal :

Disease	Cows	Other Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves
Abscess	7217	4670	560	118	—
Actinomycosis	1286	2675	—	—	—
Adhesions	495	195	2	—	—
Anaemia	—	—	35	—	—
Angioma	2460	367	—	—	—
Arthritis	874	149	165	800	67
Arthritis (Septic)	1031	—	—	—	50
Atrophy	18	—	—	—	—
Bone Taint	—	876	—	—	—
Bruising and Fracture	8351	1264	618	825	208
Cirrhosis	721	332	864	39	—
Congestion	57	30	45	184	—
Contamination	235	39	118	19	5
Cysts	2570	2943	1856	232	—
Decomposition	1042	238	1403	555	4
Distomatosis	30137	22379	3651	—	—
Dropsy and Emaciation	12847	1635	2358	468	688
Echinococcus Polymorphus	26	—	—	—	—
Emphysema	72	67	—	—	—
Endocarditis	7	—	—	1	—
Enteritis	—	33	35	120	—
Fatty Degeneration	244	—	56	4	—
Fevered and Physicked	15262	—	82	237	49
Gangrene	480	—	39	—	—
Granuloma Contagious	—	—	3	—	—
Haemorrhage	—	—	—	2	—
Immaturity	—	—	—	—	7448
Induration	3026	—	—	1	—
Infarcts	4	—	—	—	—
Inflammation	—	4	—	5	—
Jaundice	35	—	—	—	23
Johne's Disease	827	481	—	—	—
Maceration	9	—	64	—	—
Malformation	—	—	—	214	111
Mastitis	14675	25	88	—	—
Mastitis (Septic)	11294	—	64	206	—
Metritis	—	—	230	—	—
Metritis (Septic)	2702	425	—	—	—
Moribund	—	510	586	139	170
Necrosis	22	—	13	4	—
Nephritis	314	49	7	27	—
Odour	—	—	—	300	—
Oedema	3285	665	96	310	44
Parboiled	1900	—	—	—	177
Pericarditis (Septic)	3285	470	—	—	90
Peritonitis	2321	1264	232	272	—
Peritonitis (Septic)	1690	880	—	828	38
Pneumonia, Pleurisy and Pericarditis	370	527	161	142	46
Pneumonia (Septic)	378	—	349	329	—
Pyaemia	1698	1459	39	1834	124
Pyelo-Nephritis	1531	—	—	—	—
Rachitis	—	—	—	74	—
Sacromata	500	—	—	—	—
Septicaemia and Cellulitis	15	528	138	511	—
Swine Erysipelas	—	—	—	240	—
Toxaemia	480	—	55	92	—
TUBERCULOSIS... ..	233765	65398	—	5318	387
Uraemia	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	369558	110577	14012	14450	9729

(One beast emergency slaughtered at Bilton Docks was condemned as unfit).

In cattle, tuberculosis accounts for over half the total amount of meat condemned, a high percentage of cows being affected with this disease. An enormous loss is caused annually by this disease and it is hoped that the Attested Herds Scheme will proceed with all possible speed. In view of the high incidence of tuberculosis in cattle in this area it seems unlikely that eradication will occur locally for some considerable time.

Liver fluke disease (distomatosis) is the next most important factor and one of the chief reasons for a shortage of liver for retail sale.

In pigs, tuberculosis is again the most important cause of condemnation. Other conditions cause little grounds for comment.

Meat Marketing.

All cattle, pigs and calves, including casualty animals, are stamped after examination as fit for human consumption and any meat condemned is marked accordingly so as to avoid any chance of mistake. Meat deferred for further examination is detained by a notice attached to the carcass pending a decision.

Fresh Meat from other areas coming into Borough.

Occasional supplies of fresh meat slaughtered, and presumably inspected, elsewhere, arrive in Preston for allocation. No guarantee, in the form of a meat inspection stamp approved by the Ministry of Health, is forthcoming that this meat has been properly inspected, and in some cases evidence is available that inspection has been incomplete or absent. The absence of offal appropriate to any carcass precludes proper examination by the technical staff. This is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs and it is hoped that the position will be remedied.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations.

Transport and handling of meat in Preston by meat carriers is on the whole satisfactory, but outside transporters bringing meat into the Borough compare unfavourably with local conditions and are generally open to varying degrees of criticism. Steps are being taken to improve these unsatisfactory conditions.

Meat (and Imported Meat) condemned other than at Abattoir.

Regular visits are made to food stores and distribution centres. All imported meat is examined in the country of origin and usually only conditions arising from storage and transit need attention. Meat comes into the Borough from a wide variety of countries. Table 53 shows the amount of imported meat condemned during the year :

Table 53.				Lbs.
Canned beef and mutton	...	...	...	1011 $\frac{3}{4}$
Imported carcass meat	...	...	...	6760
Sheep trimmings	...	...	...	44
Poultry ...	...	...	...	43
Home-killed beef	...	...	...	170
				<hr/>
				8028 $\frac{3}{4}$
				<hr/>

Horse Meat.

One private slaughterhouse is operating under licence for the purpose of slaughtering horses for human consumption, the meat being sold at a shop in the Borough. Compared with other animals, the horse shows a marked absence of diseased conditions

Table 54. Amount of Horse Meat Condemned.

				Lbs.
Pneumonia	...	...	...	800
Emaciation	...	...	...	150
Cirrhosis	...	...	...	159
Cysts ...	...	...	...	36
Abscesses	...	...	...	50
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	20
Congestion	...	...	...	30
Angioma	...	...	...	10
Oedema ...	...	...	...	18
Fracture	...	...	...	4
				<hr/>
				1277
				<hr/>

Number of horses slaughtered and inspected, 298.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS.

Anthrax Order, 1938.

The number of outbreaks in the country has increased considerably during the year, from 118 in 1948 to 244 in 1949.

One suspected Anthrax case occurred at a farm in the Borough and one in a beast arriving in the railway siding at the Cattle Market. Both these were negative.

Smears of blood are taken at the abattoir from all suspicious cases to ensure freedom from Anthrax before being dressed by the slaughtermen. These smears are examined microscopically. No case occurred in the Borough during the year but the hides from two cases of Anthrax arrived in the Borough. These were traced and dealt with under the Anthrax Order and all material coming into contact with them was destroyed or disinfected.

Foot and Mouth Disease Order, 1938.

Constant watch is kept for this disease and any animal showing suspicious symptoms is examined thoroughly. The low incidence of outbreaks throughout the country, again 15 in number, is rather exceptional.

Boiling of Animal Foodstuffs Order, 1947.

Periodical visits are made to pig and poultry keepers in the Borough to ensure compliance with the regulations, an important factor in preventing the spread of disease.

Sheep Scab Order, 1938, and Amendment, 1948.

This disease is steadily decreasing. No confirmed or suspected cases occurred in the Borough during the year. Sheep dipping in the Borough is carried on under the above Order, under supervision.

Swine Fever Order, 1938.

No confirmed cases of Swine Fever have occurred in the country to 31st December, 1949, since April, 1949, and it seems possible that the disease may be eradicated.

Movement of Swine Order, 1922.

26,249 store pigs passed through the Market during the year and 3,114 movement licences were issued. A prosecution is pending for moving pigs from the Market without a licence.

For 1948 the number of store pigs was	23,397,	licences	1,841
„ 1947 „ „ „ „ „	13,856,	„	2,134

Warble Fly Order, 1948.

Comparatively little trouble is caused by warble flies to cattle in this area. A watch is kept to see that the provisions of the above Order are understood by farmers and that the Order is being complied with.

Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

Fifty-three cattle were sent in to the abattoir by Ministry Veterinary Officers as compared with 59, 94 and 96 for the years 1948, 1947 and 1946 respectively. Each animal is accompanied by a notice of intended slaughter (Form C) and is subjected to a detailed examination. Of these 53 cattle 41 were totally condemned and varying portions of the remainder.

One cow was removed from a herd in the Borough and slaughtered under the Order, and eight cattle suspected of Tuberculosis were removed from the Cattle Market under Article 8 of the above Order.

Market Sales and Lairs Order, 1925.

Several repairs have been necessary during the year.

Transit of Animals Order, 1927/31, and Amendment, 1947.

Continued watch is kept to ensure that the Orders are complied with. Numerous verbal warnings were given during the year.

208 calves and one pig were removed from the market on account of their unfitness to travel; these were slaughtered at the abattoir.

The number of vehicles cleansed and disinfected was	...	3588
---	-----	------

The number of cattle floats inspected was	765
---	-----	-----	-----	-----

The number of written notices served to cleanse cattle floats was	3
---	---

A number of verbal notices were also given.

Animals (landing from Ireland, Channel Islands and Isle of Man) Order, 1938.

3,398 cattle arrived at the Preston Cattle Market from one or other of landing ports, and 846 licences were issued for their removal to farms and other premises. These animals are kept separate from other animals and are subjected to a careful examination for disease. 3,398 cattle were landed at Preston Dock from Ireland (199 fat cattle, 3,077 store and 122 dairy cattle) as compared with 352 for 1948.

Fowl Pests Orders, 1936/1949.

In consequence of increasing outbreaks of fowl pest, restrictions on Markets were again enforced in July, 1949. Sellers must bring not less than 25 birds and sign a declaration that they have bred or reared the poultry they bring for sale. 866 declarations were made and collected. One suspected case in the Market was not confirmed.

Poultry Exposure for Sale Order, 1937.

Three poultry were removed from the Market as being unfit to be exposed for sale and the owner cautioned.

Protection of Animals Acts, 1911 and 1912.

Observation is kept for cruelty or negligence during the regular Market inspections. Several verbal warnings were given throughout the year.

One person was fined £2 and costs for suffocating chickens and two written cautions were sent by the R.S.P.C.A., whose Inspector, Lt.-Col. Coventry, has been most effective in curtailing cruelty.

Movement of Animals Records Order, 1925.

Records to be made under the above Order are checked at intervals. No action has been necessary during the year.

Table 55.

Cattle Markets.				Number of Sales	Number of Visits
Dairy Sales ... ..	...	...	...	52	74
Store Sales ... ..	...	...	...	38	49
Pig Sales ... ..	...	...	...	51	51
Poultry Sales ... ..	...	...	...	48	48
Horse Sales ... ..	...	...	...	9	9
Collecting Centres ... ..	...	...	...	61	61
Special Sales ... ..	...	...	...	1	1

Number of Animals passing through the Market.

Table 56 shows the number of animals passing through the Market during the year under review compared with those for the years 1948 and 1947.

Table 56.

	1949	1948	1947
Dairy Cattle ...	19,543	17,768	17,506
Store Cattle ...	10,820	10,962	11,645
Calving Cows ...	6,351	7,326	6,532
Store Bulls ...	501	488	406
Fat Cattle ...	5,435	4,088	4,367
Fat Sheep ...	17,979	18,208	16,498
Store Sheep ...	917	591	714
Fat Calves ...	14,278	14,126	14,565
Rearing Calves ...	1,884	2,523	1,497
Fat Pigs ...	8,699	4,327	1,926
Store Pigs ...	26,247	22,359	13,856
Horses ...	904	1,303	1,823
Poultry ...	84,672	—	—

In general, there is no significant change in the number of animals passing through the Market, apart from pigs which show a distinct rise in numbers. The decrease in the number of horses is also noticeable.

Every Market is visited to ensure that no notifiable disease occurs, which, if it was allowed to pass undetected could lead to an enormous amount of trouble and expense on account of the large number of animals passing through the Market and the large area to which disease might be spread.

The opening of a new office in the Cattle Market has considerably facilitated work under the Diseases of Animals Acts.

CORPORATION OWNED HORSES.

The horses belonging to the Corporation now total six.

Their general health has remained good. The horse with canker of the foot, under treatment for about two years altogether, became much worse, and had to be destroyed without delay.

One other horse aged and worn and unfit for work was pensioned off at grass during the summer, but on the approach of winter was destroyed to prevent suffering.

	Cleansing Dept.	Haslam Park	Avenham Park	Cemetery
Number of visits to horses	41	24	4	17
Number of days work lost	7	6	—	14

An outbreak of equine influenza among the horses in May, 1949, caused a loss of a few days' work, but quickly responded to treatment.

Of the total of six horses remaining three are now towards the end of their useful life, and in the absence of any replacements there are likely to be left soon only three middle-aged horses.

Port Health Administration.

Port Health District.

The Port Health District of Preston extends from Formby Point on the south to a point about 2,350 yards south of the Victoria Pier, South Shore, Blackpool, on the north. The dock, which is 3,200 feet long by 600 feet wide, covers 40 acres and is approached by the entrance basin, 850 feet long by 300 feet wide, which covers $4\frac{3}{4}$ acres.

The communicating locks are 550 feet long and 66 feet wide, with a depth of 29 feet 6 inches at high water ordinary spring tide. The docks are situated in the Borough, and are about 16 miles up the River Ribble from deep water at the bar.

The quays are $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. There are 170 acres of storage ground and 37,489 superficial yards of covered floor space.

The dock is equipped with hydraulic and steam cranes, and has ample railway facilities.

The cattle lairage accommodates 800 cattle and 1,600 sheep or pigs.

(i)—Amount of Shipping Entering the Port.

During the year under review 2,569 ships, of which 140 were foreign, entered the port. The details showing the tonnage, classification, etc., coastwise and foreign, and the method of propulsion, are given in the Table 57.

Table 57. Details of Ships Entering the Port.

		Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number reported to be defective	Number on which defects were remedied	Number of Vessels reported as having, or having had, Infectious Disease on board
				By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Sanitary Inspector			
Foreign	Steamers	118	104484	10	118	48	30	...
	Motor ...	22	8234	...	22	10	6	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fishing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Foreign ...		140	112718	10	140	58	36	Nil
Coastwise	Steamers	2063	734722	...	611	190	98	...
	Motor ...	366	98737	...	150	34	25	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fishing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Coastwise ...		2429	833459	...	761	224	123	Nil
Total Foreign and Coastwise ...		2569	946177	10	901	282	159	Nil

(ii)—Character of Trade of Port.**(a) PASSENGER TRAFFIC.**

Whilst Preston is not an Approved Port for the landing of passengers, during the year 6 British and 26 Alien passengers were landed. The British were mainly tourists making "round trips" on vessels carrying esparto grass from North African ports and they were all medically examined by the Medical Officer of Health before being permitted to land. The Aliens were students from the continent who were proceeding to England for educational purposes.

(b) CARGO TRAFFIC.

The principal imports are cement, cattle, coal, cork, iron and steel, motor spirit, potatoes, potash and phosphate, pit props, timber, stone chippings, wood pulp, esparto grass, grain, oil seeds, china clay, vehicles and general cargoes. The principal exports are coal and coke, pitch, tar, machinery, vehicles, petrol, bitumen, oils, scrap iron and bricks.

(c) FOREIGN PORTS FROM WHICH VESSELS ARRIVED.

Vessels carrying the above-mentioned imports arrived chiefly from the following foreign ports: Arzew, Arendal, Bremen, Bona, Brahestad, Ceuta, Chattam (N.B.), Christiansand, Casablanca, Digby, Emden, Georgetown, Gothenburg, Geffle, Hamburg, Harnosand, Halmsted, Helsingfors, Karlstad, Kristinehamn, Kemi, Kalmar, Karlshamn, Kotka, Koping, Lubeck, Larvick, Ljusne, Maassluis, Mantyleuto, Nemours, Oran, Oslo, Paimboeuf, Raumo, Rotterdam, Skoghall, Sundsvall, Skien, Sables-d-Olonne, Sfax, Sousse, Stockholm, Tripoli, Varberg, Wismar and Algiers.

(iii)—Water Supply.**(a) SOURCE OF SUPPLY.**

The Port derives its water from the town's supply, which is an upland surface water of good quality and well suited for drinking and domestic purposes. The vessels are also supplied from the above source.

(b) HYDRANTS AND HOSEPIPES.

Hydrants are situated at numerous points in the quay sides and hosepipes are connected to them for supplying ships with water.

(c) WATER BOATS.

Water Boats are not used at the port.

(iv)—Port Health Regulations, 1933 and 1945.**(I) ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEALING WITH DECLARATIONS OF HEALTH.**

H.M. Customs (Waterguard Service) are kept supplied with Declarations of Health for use of their Boarding Officers. These forms are supplied to

masters of ships on arrival at the port and it is usual to leave a blank copy for use by the master on a subsequent voyage. The Declarations of Health collected by the Customs Officers are obtained from the Waterguard Office by the Port Sanitary Inspector.

In cases where vessels have sickness on board or have come from "infected ports" the Declarations of Health are left on board for the Medical Officer's examination and a record thereof made in a book kept by the Customs.

(2) BOARDING OF VESSELS ON ARRIVAL.

All vessels boarded by the Port Sanitary Inspector and some, including all foreign ships coming from "infested areas," by the Medical Officer of Health. Ships coming from areas other than those included in the Infected Area List are not visited by the Medical Officer of Health unless the Customs Officer reports an unclean Declaration of Health.

(3) NOTIFICATION TO THE AUTHORITY OF INWARD VESSELS REQUIRING SPECIAL ATTENTION.

H.M. Customs and the Pilots are in touch with shipbrokers, who have wireless and other information as to probable time of arrival. The Barge Repair Depot in the river, just below Lytham, about $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Preston, is in telephonic communication with H.M. Customs and the Pilots.

(4) MOORING STATIONS DESIGNATED UNDER ARTICLE 10.

(a) The mooring place for "infected" or "suspected" ships is one of the mooring buoys in the centre of the Albert Edward Dock; all other unhealthy ships are "breasted off" at the place of mooring, discharge or loading.

(b) There is no mooring station outside the docks.

(5) PARTICULARS OF ANY STANDING EXEMPTIONS.

A standing exemption from detention under Article 14 is granted in respect of ships with infectious disease other than cholera, plague, yellow fever and smallpox on board, and ships otherwise clean arriving from ports listed under Article 11.

(6) EXPERIENCE OF WORKING OF ARTICLE 16.

Warnings have at times had to be given to a few persons displaying undue anxiety to get on board before ships had been cleared.

The Customs Officer notifies the Master when boarding that no person is to board or leave the vessel until it is released under the Regulations.

(7) ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR :

(a) Premises and waiting rooms for medical examination : No special arrangements have been made.

(b) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons and clothing and other articles ; infected quarters are disinfected by fumigation with

HCN gas by arrangement with outside commercial firms if necessary, and fumigation by sulphur dioxide can also be carried out by the Port Sanitary Inspector. Infected bedding and clothing are removed by van to the Corporation Disinfecting Station, Argyll Road, Preston. Cleansing of persons is also carried out at the disinfecting station.

- (c) Premises for the temporary accommodation of persons for whom such accommodation is required for the purpose of the Regulations : None.
- (d) Hospital accommodation available for plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox and other infectious diseases : Cases of infectious disease are removed to the Borough Isolation Hospital. Smallpox is dealt with under arrangements made with the Regional Hospital Board.
- (e) Ambulance transport : Ambulance facilities are provided by the Corporation Ambulance Service.
- (f) Supervision of Contacts : Contacts will be kept under observation or surveillance by the Medical Officer of Health.

(8) ARRANGEMENTS FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL OR PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF RATS FOR PLAGUE.

Examinations are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Preston Royal Infirmary.

(9) ARRANGEMENTS FOR OTHER BACTERIOLOGICAL OR PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Similar arrangements as above have been made for other examinations.

(10) ARRANGEMENTS FOR DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES AMONG SAILORS UNDER INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENT.

Enquiries as to the existence of venereal disease are made by the Port Sanitary Inspector. Leaflets and posters, printed in English, Norwegian and Swedish, are distributed and displayed. Treatment, free of cost, is provided at the Preston Royal Infirmary.

(II) ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE INTERMENT OF DEAD.

Arrangements for the interment of a deceased member of the crew of any vessel are left in the hands of the agent concerned.

(12) CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS.

There was no notification received of cases of infectious sickness occurring on vessels during the voyage.

(v)—Measures against Rodents.

(1) STEPS TAKEN FOR THE DETECTION OF RODENT PLAGUE.

- (a) In ships in the Port : Enquiries are made by the Port Sanitary Inspector and the rodent operator as to mortality among rats, and any undue mortality among rats is reported to the Medical Officer of Health, who makes the necessary arrangements with the Laboratory of the Preston Royal Infirmary for bacteriological examination.
- (b) On quays, wharves, warehouses, etc., in the vicinity of the port : daily observation is made by the rodent operator, and in the case of any undue mortality similar steps to those detailed above are taken.

(2) MEASURES TAKEN TO PREVENT THE PASSAGE OF RATS BETWEEN SHIPS AND THE SHORE.

All ships from foreign ports, especially those from infected area ports, are required to place efficient rat-guards on all mooring ropes to prevent the passage of rats between ships and the shore. In the event of vessels not having the required equipment on board rat-guards are loaned on hire at a charge of sixpence per guard daily and a charge of fourteen shillings in the case of each loss.

(3) METHODS OF DERATISATION OF—

- (a) Ships : Ships are deratised mainly by traps, and this may be supplemented by fumigation by means of HCN gas or sulphur dioxide if necessary.
- (b) Premises in the vicinity of the docks or quays :—These premises are subject to poison-baiting with phosphorus and arsenic preparations ; methodical trapping is also carried out by the rodent operator.

(4) MEASURES TAKEN FOR THE DETECTION OF RAT PREVALENCE IN SHIPS AND ON SHORE.

A “ half-time ” rodent operator is employed in Port Health work, and the Table 58 following, is a summary of the work during the year under review :

Table 58.

Number of poison baits laid	...	...	...	...	4875
Number of poison baits consumed	...	...	...	...	1151
Number of rats found dead	...	...	...	...	1144
Number of traps set	...	...	...	...	434
Number of traps re-set	...	...	...	...	2420
Number of rats caught by traps...	...	...	...	...	485
Number of rats submitted to the P.R.I. Laboratory for pathological examination	...	...	...	...	6

(5) RAT-PROOFING.

- (a) To what extent are docks, wharves, warehouses, etc., rat-proof : The major part of the ground floor space in the warehouses is constructed of concrete.
- (b) Action taken to extend rat-proofing : No action has been taken to extend rat-proofing of ships or on shore.

Rats destroyed during the year.

TABLE 59--ON VESSELS.

[illegible]

Included in the above are : One vessel for breaking up by T. Ward & Co., and two coastal vessels with a major infestation.

TABLE 60.—IN DOCKS, QUAYS, WHARVES AND WAREHOUSES.

[illegible]

MEASURES OF RAT DESTRUCTION ON PLAGUE "INFECTED" OR
"SUSPECTED" VESSELS OR VESSELS FROM PLAGUE INFECTED
PORTS ARRIVING IN THE PORT DURING THE YEAR.

No such vessel arrived at the Port during the year. This port is not on the list of "Authorised Ports" for the granting of Deratisation Certificates.

Table 61. The Hygiene of Crews' Spaces.

CLASSIFICATION OF NUISANCES.

Nationality of Vessel	Number inspected during the year	Defects of original construction	Structural defects through wear and tear.	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health	Number of defects remedied
British... ..	761	6	10	85	123
Other Nations ...	140	2	10	10	36

In accordance with instructions given by the Ministry of Health, the crews of all foreign vessels arriving from European and North African ports were medically examined before permission to land was given.

(vii)—Food Inspection.

(1) PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOODS) REGULATIONS, 1937, THE PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1926, AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925 TO 1940.

During the year no action was taken under the above Regulations.

3360 lbs. of potatoes were surrendered to the Inspector as being unfit for human consumption.

(2) IMPORTATION OF LIVESTOCK FROM IRELAND.

During the year 3,617 bovine animals were landed. The veterinary inspection of all livestock arriving at the port is carried out by an officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The lairage accommodates 800 cattle, and 1,600 sheep or pigs.

(3) SHELL-FISH.

During the year the mussel beds, which are visited periodically by the Port Sanitary Inspector were only working at about half capacity and mainly from mussels shipped from Overton, Morecambe and Ireland. The beds, which are situate in the Ribble Estuary, had for some time been over-picked and consequently these beds were closed so as to encourage breeding.

The amount of work is at present insufficient to warrant the keeping open of the Station and it may be necessary to close the Cleansing Station unless there is a considerable improvement in the mussel trade for this area.

(viii)—**Canal Boats.**

There are now no canal boats registered with this Authority.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

Residential and Domiciliary Welfare Services for Handicapped Persons.

The local authority services under the Act are controlled through three sub-committees of the Health Committee, are administered from within the Health Department and are closely integrated with the other health and welfare services similarly administered and controlled.

Administrative schemes, set out in the appendix to this report, for the provision of accommodation and for welfare services for blind and partially sighted persons were approved during the year and now constitute the basis of the work being done for handicapped persons.

Residential Provision.

The main accommodation provided is at the old Fulwood Institution, now known as the Preston Civic Hostel, Fulwood, and work on the modernisation of the women's wing was continued during the year. A medical classification of the residents was made with a view ultimately to this hostel being reserved exclusively for aged people in general, and more particularly for the more infirm groups who are in need of a greater measure of attention than those on whom the hand of time has rested more lightly. It is realised, too, that certain specific handicaps are such as to make the sufferer in need of a more specialised form of hostel and the transfer elsewhere of certain blind persons, as well as of babies and casuals, awaits the provision of extra accommodation of this nature.

Work was started during the year on the conversion of the Mansion House, Ashton Park, for use as a hostel for aged persons of both sexes. A further 43 places are provided for in this scheme.

Use is also made of certain hostels run by voluntary organisations and other local authorities, especially those caring for blind persons and for epileptics, but accommodation in these is very difficult to obtain.

The following table sets out the number of persons for whom residential provision is made directly or indirectly, and the use made of the accommodation provided directly by the Corporation.

Table 62.

Total Number of Persons for whom Residential Accommodation was provided during 1949 at Fulwood Hostel.

Admissions in 1949 during the months of :

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
29	19	34	44	31	50	38	39	17	14	24	23	362

Table 63.

Statistics of Persons Resident in Accommodation on 31st December, 1949.
Residential Accommodation.

Description of Persons Accommodated	In Premises Managed by Council		In Accommodation Provided on behalf of the Council				No. of Persons Accommoda- ted for whom other Local Authorities are responsible		Total No. of Persons for whom the Council are responsible	
			By other Local Authorities		By Voluntary Organisa- tions					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aged	61	24	2	1	1	—	9	3	55	22
Physically or Mentally Infirm ...	32	46	—	—	—	—	4	15	28	31
Blind or partially- sighted	15	15	—	—	—	—	3	2	12	13
Deaf and Dumb ...	4	5	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	4
Epileptics	1	—	2	3	—	1	—	—	3	4
Cripples	36	15	—	—	—	—	3	1	33	14
Total	149	105	4	4	1	1	20	22	134	88

Reception Centre.

Persons without a settled way of living, responsibility for whom rests with the National Assistance Board, continue to use the hostel, and a separate building is being repaired and renovated to function as a reception centre for men.

The following figures give an indication of the use to which the hostel is being put by this group of persons.

Table 64.

Return of Persons Accommodated in the Reception Centre, Civic Hostel, Fulwood, Year 1949.

Month				Men	Women	Children under 16	Total
January ... ..	...	...	...	616	18	—	634
February ... ..	...	...	...	451	16	1	468
March ... ..	...	...	...	634	17	—	651
April ... ..	...	...	...	755	12	1	768
May ... ..	...	...	...	931	19	—	950
June ... ..	...	...	...	807	15	2	824
July ... ..	...	...	...	802	19	13	834
August ... ..	...	...	...	825	33	22	880
September ... ..	...	...	...	809	32	3	844
October ... ..	...	...	...	836	33	13	882
November ... ..	...	...	...	847	28	3	878
December ... ..	...	...	...	869	31	—	900
Grand Total ... ..	...	...	...	9182	273	58	9513

Temporary Accommodation.

The majority of cases for which accommodation has been provided were cases requiring residential accommodation, but, latterly, with the public becoming more acquainted with the provisions of the National Assistance Act, a number of applications have been received for temporary accommodation, from persons who have been evicted from their homes or, through other circumstances, require such accommodation. It is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain accommodation for this type of case, since whole families are usually affected.

Up to the 31st December, 1949, accommodation was provided for eight such family units comprising seven men, nine women and 14 children.

Table 65 indicates the number of persons under this heading accommodated on 31st December, 1949.

Table 65. Temporary Accommodation.

Description of Persons Accommodated	In Premises Managed by Council		In Accommodation Provided on behalf of the Council		Number of Persons Accommodated for whom other Local Authorities are responsible	Total No. of Persons for whom the Council are responsible
			By other Local Authorities	By Voluntary Organisations		
PERSONS OVER 16 :	M.	F.				
(a) evicted ...	2	3	—	—	—	5
(b) others ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
ACCOMPANIED CHILDREN :						
(a) evicted ...	5		—	3	—	8
(b) others ...	—		—	—	—	—
	10		—	3	—	13

Handicapped Persons.

From the 1st October, 1949, domiciliary welfare services for the blind, hitherto carried out on an agency basis by the Institute for Blind Welfare, were incorporated within the Health Department as a direct function.

A welfare centre for blind persons was established by arrangement at the Presbyterian Church Hall, Cunliffe Street, and is being developed to provide handicraft training and other services. Three qualified Home Teachers are employed in visiting, teaching, instructing and generally effecting the welfare of blind and partially-sighted persons. From 1st October, 1949, to the 31st December, 1949, the Home Teachers paid 1,216 visits to the homes of blind and partially-sighted persons and gave 749 lessons in handicraft pastimes.

Arrangements are made for the examination and certification of blind and partially-sighted persons and for the compilation and maintenance of classified registers of such persons. In the period ending 31st December, 1949, 27 persons were referred to the Ophthalmic Surgeon, 19 were certified as blind, three as partially-sighted and the remaining five were found to be not blind, and in certain cases, glasses were prescribed to correct the vision. In October, 1948, an "Observation Register" was instituted, to record the names of partially-sighted adults, and also children dealt with under paragraph (b) of Regulation 3 of the Handicapped Pupils and School Health Service Regulations, 1945.

Since the Observation Register was instituted, partially-sighted persons have participated, without differentiation, in all welfare arrangements for the blind. There were on the 31st December, 1949, the names of three women and four children recorded in the Observation Register.

Workshops.

Arrangements have been made for the employment of suitable blind persons in special sheltered workshops for the blind, and, in consultation with the Disablement Resettlement Officer of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, for the employment of blind persons in open industry.

Consultations have periodically taken place with the Ministry of Labour and National Service on those duties of the Council complementary to the Disabled Persons Employment Act, 1944. In all, 26 blind persons are employed in special workshops, 15 in open industry, whilst three are undergoing industrial training. In addition, one person is employed on a home worker basis, and three on their own account. Augmentation at the rate of £79 per worker per annum is paid to Blind Workshops towards the cost of provision of employment facilities for each employed blind person. The Minister of Labour has decided to reimburse local authorities with the cost of augmentation up to a maximum of £80 *per capita*, such reimbursement to take retrospective effect from the 5th July, 1948.

By arrangement with Rediffusion (North Western) Ltd. and the British Wireless for the Blind Fund, relay speakers have been installed in the homes of 33 registered blind persons. In the area to which Rediffusion has not yet been extended, the British Wireless for the Blind Fund have provided electric or battery type wireless sets. The remaining registered blind persons have either private wireless facilities, or are so deaf as to be unable to usefully appreciate the benefits of wireless. Wherever practicable, blind persons are taught to read embossed literature, and facilities are available through the National Institute for the Blind for such persons to borrow various embossed volumes and works. Instruction is given in simple pastime occupations, and particular attention is paid to those Blind Persons who also suffer from some other form of handicap, the nature of which is such as to increase the disability of blindness. Periodical concerts and outings are arranged for the Blind.

Deaf and Partially Deaf.

A register of deaf and partially deaf persons living in the town was started during the year, in an endeavour to ascertain the number of deaf people who might require some form of help in association with their deafness.

The Preston and North Lancashire Deaf and Dumb Society continued to carry out their work on behalf of the town generally and the Council made a grant to the funds of the Society on the basis of 15/- for each deaf person resident in the County Borough and whose welfare was being supervised by the Society.

Crippled.

A start was made also in the setting up of the register of persons suffering from crippling defects. Active co-operation has been maintained with the local officers of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in the arranging for employment of certain of these persons at the recently opened Remploy Factory.

The number of handicapped persons on the various registers are given in Table 66.

Table 66.

Number of persons registered on 31st December, 1949, in accordance with handicap and age group.

			Blind	Partially-sighted	Deaf	Crippled
0—	Male	...	—	—	—	—
	Female	...	—	—	—	—
5—	Male	...	6	3	—	—
	Female	...	—	1	—	—
15—	Male	...	5	—	9	1
	Female	...	3	—	5	3
25—	Male	...	17	—	18	11
	Female	...	24	—	20	5
45—	Male	...	14	—	6	4
	Female	...	19	—	16	5
55—	Male	...	25	—	9	3
	Female	...	39	—	17	3
65—	Male	...	13	—	5	2
	Female	...	32	1	6	1
70—	Male	...	25	—	3	3
	Female	...	40	1	5	2
75 +	Male	...	39	—	6	1
	Female	...	88	1	3	1
Age-group unknown	Male	...	—	—	20	56
	Female	...	—	—	20	42
			389	7	168	143

Aged.

A survey into the needs of elderly persons living within the Borough was started towards the end of the year. When this has been completed, and the full extent of the problem assessed, it is hoped to commence a comprehensive scheme for the domiciliary welfare of aged persons. In the course of the survey, opportunity has been taken to make aware to aged persons the facilities existing under the National Health Service Act and much assistance administratively of a minor nature, but important to the individual, has already been rendered.

Protection of property.

Section 48 of the Act empowers a local authority to protect the moveable property of persons admitted to hospital or accommodated under the National Assistance Act. In 13 cases the property of persons so affected have been fumigated and removed to storage at the Preston Civic Hostel, Fulwood. In four cases it has been necessary solely to securely lock the door of a house in order to safeguard the property during the absence of the owner. In five cases an agreement has been reached with the National Assistance Board to pay the rent due on the tenancy, during the absence, thus both securing the tenancy and safeguarding the moveable property.

On the instructions of the Duchy of Lancaster Office, the Council have in cases acted as Creditor and wound up the estate of persons who died intestate, and whose property had been stored in accordance with Section 48 of the Act, or who had been accommodated in the Council's hostels.

Interments.

Section 50 of the National Assistance Act makes provision for the burial or cremation of deceased persons (where no suitable arrangements have already been made for burial), and has been amended by the issue of Ministry of Health circulars, empowering the Hospital Management Committees to bury certain classes of persons, and establishing the procedure for claims made for the Death Grant under the National Insurance Act, 1946.

During 1949, 24 interments were arranged by the Department, and certain recoveries effected from liable relatives. It is not anticipated that this duty will in any way be lessened for some considerable time, since the Regulations governing the issue of the Death Grant will exclude many persons for years to come. Interments are arranged in accordance with set recommendations of the Council, with agreed scales of charges for interments.

School Health Service.

Staff.

There are five whole-time Assistant Medical Officers who devote approximately half their time to the School Health Service. One change in personnel took place during the year.

A number of alterations were made in the constitution of the Nursing Staff and at the end of the year the establishment stood at 16 health visitor-school nurses and four clinic nurses, plus one superintendent and one deputy superintendent health visitor.

The physiotherapy staff was increased by a part-time appointment and now consists of one full-time and one part-time Physiotherapists.

The Dental Service staff was depleted by the resignation of Mr. N. Wild, Orthodontic Surgeon, in November and the Paediatric Clinic by the resignation of Dr. E. C. R. Couper in December. It is hoped to replace these officers in the near future.

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic.

This clinic continued to function under the control of Mr. J. A. Kersley, who holds two sessions each week at the clinic and two operating sessions each week at Sharoe Green Hospital. Unfortunately, as with many other authorities, there are formidable waiting lists both for consultation and operation.

Table 67 gives a summary of the work done :—

Table 67.

New Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	483
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	640
Referred for operative treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	309
,, ,, treatment in Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	114
,, ,, re-inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	623
,, ,, X-Rays	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
,, ,, Audiometer tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Post-operative examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	1209
Operations at Sharoe Green T. & A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	326
,, ,, ,, other conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Other treatment at Sharoe Green, Streptomycin	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Mouth Shields	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

Treatment of Squint.

Dr. Mary Hughes deals with all squint cases at a special clinic and the following is a summary of the work done.

New cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	132
Prescriptions	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
Ref. Orthoptic Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	336

Educationally Sub-normal Children.

Three Assistant School Medical Officers are approved by the Ministry of Education for the ascertainment of educationally sub-normal children. It is intended that in time every Assistant School Medical Officer will be duly approved for this work, since an assessment of the intelligence quotient is an integral part of so many examinations carried out under the auspices of the School Health Service. The following is a summary of the work done during the year.

Table 68.

Examinations by Assistant Medical Officers during period	...	...	...	65
Recommendations :				
Notifications Section 57(3)	...	...	...	7
„ „ 57(5)	...	...	...	12
Special School—Day	...	...	...	14
„ „ Residential	...	...	...	7 (2 maladjusted, 1 epileptic)
Ordinary School with special education treatment	...	...	...	7 (2 maladjusted)
Ordinary School with residential care	...	...	...	2 (maladjusted)
Ordinary School	...	...	...	7
No action	...	...	...	4
Too young for classification and to be re-tested later	...	...	...	3

Special Schools for educationally sub-normal children.

The following is the position in regard to the attendance at Special Schools.

Table 69. Open Air School, Preston.

Admitted ... 33 Discharged ... 24 On Register 31/12/49 ... 87

REASONS FOR DISCHARGE :

Notified to Health Committee	...	...	1
Transferred to Residential School	...	...	2
Left district	...	...	1
Ceased to attend	...	...	20

Table 70. In Residential Schools.

Allerton Priory	1	Besford Court, Worcester ...	1
Pontville	1	Monyhull, Birmingham ...	2
St. John's, Dunmow, Essex ...	1	Holly House, Chesterfield ...	1

Open Air School for Delicate Children.

Full utilisation continues to be made of the facilities offered at the Open Air School, and there is a steady flow of children in and out of the school. Since an extension to this school was made in January the waiting list has been eliminated and children are now admitted at the beginning of the term following recommendation.

An extension of the scope of the Open Air School was made by the innovation of a special class for children suffering from cerebral palsy with its attendant specialised staff and apparatus for teaching, treatment and welfare.

Miss Pimley, the headmistress, retired in May and her place has been taken by Miss M. J. Fazakerley.

Table 71 gives details of the admissions and discharges during the year :

Table 71.

Admitted ... 69.	Discharged ... 55.
Number on Register at the 31st December, 1949 ...	143

Reasons for discharge :

Fit to return to former school ...	43
Left on age limit	10
To approved school	1
Admitted Secondary Grammar School	1

The classification of the cases admitted was as follows :

Asthma	2	Malnutrition	1
Amputation, toes	1	Nervousness	2
Bronchitis	12	Osteomyelitis	1
Chorea	3	Otorrhoea	1
Coeliac disease	1	Rheumatism	3
Cardiac disease	4	Rheumatic Fever	1
Delicate	11	Spastic Condition	4
Debility	15	Tuberculous adenitis ...	2
Enlarged Glands	2	Tuberculosis contact ...	1
Lupus, quiescent	1		
Mastoid	1	Total	69

Orthopaedic Clinic.

This clinic is administered by this authority for Preston children of school and pre-school age.

No fundamental changes have been made in its general arrangements and it continues to operate successfully to capacity to the benefit of a large number of handicapped children.

Particulars of the work of the clinic are given in Table 84.

The following patients were given treatment at the Hospitals mentioned :

Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital, Heswall	...	...	11
Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital, Myrtle Street, Liverpool	11		
David Lewis Northern, Liverpool	...	...	9

Home Teaching.

This service is proving a boon and a blessing to the children for whom it is provided, both educationally and psychologically. These children who are, for various reasons, prevented from receiving their education in the normal manner and invariably are unable to undertake the activities of a normal child look forward to the visit of "Teacher" as the bright spot in their otherwise humdrum day. This method of teaching may be a little expensive but it is well worth while.

Ten teachers are engaged in this work and Table 72 gives brief particulars of the children receiving such training during the year.

Table 72.

Number of children receiving home teaching at the beginning of the year	...	...	...	...	10
Number of new children added	...	...	...	...	2
Number no longer in need of home teaching	...	...	...	...	2
Number receiving home teaching at end of year	...	...	...	...	10

Defect	Number of Sessions			
Paralysis legs	2 hrs. per day
T.B. Spine	do.
Spina Bifida	do.
Muscular Dystrophy	do.
Spina Bifida	do.
Spina Bifida	do.
Post Pneumonia	do.
Rheumatic Endocarditis	do.
Epilepsy	do. disch. 5-4-49
Muscular Dystrophy	do.
Rheumatic Heart	do. disch. 4-11-49
Spina Bifida	do.
Papilloma, Larynx	do.
C.D.H.	do.

School Dental Service.

I am indebted for the following report to Mr. J. Byrom, L.D.S., Senior Dental Officer.

“ The staff remains as in 1948, four dental surgeons and four attendants. It is unusual, at present, to find a Local Authority maintaining its dental staff.

The amount and scope of the year's work follows that of last year. The importance of the conservation of the permanent dentition, elimination of septic foci and relief of pain is always remembered as the chief function of the department.

Alterations to the premises in Water Lane are in progress and the immediate effect of the new clinic will be a better figure for the number of extractions performed, which is somewhat low. General anaesthetic sessions with two dental surgeons and two attendants will be possible.

If the first floor at No. 2 North Road becomes available to the dental section, a good central clinic could be arranged with accommodation for X-Ray machine and darkroom, a central office stores and a dental laboratory. In fact the organisation could be centralised there.

Orthodontic treatment has been kept to a minimum, but arrangements are such that the service can be expanded immediately this is desired. Appliances have been fitted for children attending the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic and this work is well worth while.

The dental staff undertakes duties for the Local Health Authority and the Manchester Regional Hospital Board.

An unusual clinical case worth recording is that of a child with all premolars naturally absent.

The statistical returns given in Table 86 show reasonable figures except, as stated earlier, the number of extractions is somewhat low.”

Physical Education.

I am indebted to the Chief Education Officer for the following information.

“ During 1949 the Education Committee continued to provide games apparatus and clothing for physical education and a start was made in the provision of additional gymnastic apparatus. Toilet facilities at the Penwortham Holme playing field were completed.

Courses for teachers and leaders were arranged which included Vaulting and Agility, Cricket, Boxing, Football, Minor Games and Swimming, and an infant teachers' course was held.

The Annual Youth Sports were held in conjunction with the festival of the English Folk Dance and Song Society, and a Sports afternoon was arranged for visitors from Almelo which included demonstration and competition in various activities.

Games and Swimming schemes continued successfully and a Youth Swimming Gala was held for the first time in which members of youth organisations took part."

School Meals.

The School Meals Service provides milk, dinners and teas. Teas and breakfasts are taken at the Open Air School and Stoneygate Nursery School, and during the summer, 8055 teas were supplied as packed meals to schools going on educational visits, as against 6310 in 1948. At Christmas, 13,410 party teas were provided for school parties, compared with 12,197 in 1948.

A total of 55 dining centres catered for dinners during the year. A summary of the findings of three surveys carried out, gives the number of children taking dinners on three normal school days.

Normal day in :				Dinners taken :	
February, 1949	6614
June, 1949	7209
October, 1949	7513

The following new Canteens were opened during the year :—

Deepdale Modern School Kitchen (375 meals)	24th February, 1949.
Blessed Sacrament School Kitchen (375 meals)	28th February, 1949.
Greenlands School Kitchen (250 meals)	25th April, 1949.
Fishwick School Kitchen (500 meals)	27th June, 1949.
St. Cuthbert's Dining Centre	27th June, 1949.
St. Wilfrid's School Kitchen (100 meals)	30th August, 1949.
St. Mark's Dining Centre	30th August, 1949.
St. Saviour's Dining Centre	1st September, 1949.
Ashton Methodist School Dining Room (150 meals)	10th October, 1949.

Milk in Schools.

During the year 1949, some 2,845,698 bottles of milk were consumed in the Primary and Secondary Schools, representing a daily average of 14,009."

Convalescent Homes.

During the year 129 children were sent to the Craig Convalescent Home for Children at Morecambe, the average length of stay being two weeks, and only eight to the Rhyl Convalescent Home, the average length of stay being one month. The Rhyl Hospital closed down as a convalescent home in April when taken over by the Regional Hospital Board.

Table 73.**Periodic Medical Inspection.**

The following table gives a summary of the number of children who were inspected at periodic medical inspections. Particulars of the findings in various schools are given in Tables 74, 75, 76 and 77.

Entrants	...	...	...	1850
Second Age Group			...	1548
Third Age Group	...		...	1581
				<hr/>
TOTAL			...	4979

Number of other Periodic				
Inspections	...		...	842
				<hr/>
				5821
				<hr/>

Table 78.

Number of Special Inspections	2,512
Number of Re-Inspections	11,536
Total	14,048

Table 79.

Number of Defects found at Special Inspections :

						Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treat- ment
						Requiring Treatment
Skin	...	...	...	...	235	43
Eyes	(a)	Vision	...	...	170	26
	(b)	Squint	...	...	23	3
	(c)	Other	...	...	76	11
Ears	(a)	Hearing	...	...	15	5
	(b)	Otitis Media	...	...	21	4
	(c)	Other	...	...	84	32
Nose and Throat	...	...	...	...	253	62
Speech	...	...	...	...	30	5
Cervical Glands	...	...	...	...	27	20
Heart and Circulation	...	...	...	...	21	8
Lungs	...	...	...	...	49	19
Developmental—						
	(a)	Hernia	...	...	1	—
	(b)	Other	...	...	8	8
Orthopaedic—						
	(a)	Posture	...	...	5	2
	(b)	Flat Foot	...	...	24	3
	(c)	Other	...	...	27	29
Nervous system —						
	(a)	Epilepsy	...	...	2	—
	(b)	Other	...	...	15	13
Psychological—						
	(a)	Development	...	...	3	1
	(b)	Stability	...	...	5	—
Other	...	...	...	...	280	129

Table 80.**Classification of the General Conditions of Pupils.**

Classification of the general conditions of pupils inspected during the year in the various age groups.

Age Groups	No. of Pupils Inspected	A. (Good)		B (Fair)		C (Poor)	
		No.	% of col. 2	No.	% of col. 2	No.	% of col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Entrants ...	1850	502	27.1	1253	67.7	95	5.1
Second Age Group ...	1548	422	27.2	1048	67.7	78	5.0
Third Age Group ...	1581	680	43.0	865	54.7	36	2.2
Other Periodic Inspections ...	842	387	45.9	431	51.2	24	2.8
Total ...	5821	1991	34.2	3597	61.7	233	4.0

Table 81.**Minor Ailments Treated (excluding uncleanness).**

Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.

SKIN—

Ringworm—Scalp

(i) X-Ray treatment ... 61

(ii) Other treatment ... 44

Ringworm—Body ... 46

Scabies ... 139

Impetigo ... 227

Other skin diseases ... 1497

EYE DISEASE—

(External and other, but excluding errors of refraction, squint and cases admitted to hospital) 1278

EAR DEFECTS—

(Excluding serious diseases of the ear, *e.g.*, operative treatment in hospital, etc.) ... 1375

MISCELLANEOUS—

(*e.g.*, minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) 20866

Total ... 25533

Total number of attendances at Authority's minor ailments clinics 63,642.

Entrants.

b.=Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment.

SCHOOLS	No. examined	Skin		EYES						EARS						Nose and Throat		Speech		Cerv. Glands		Heart and Circ.		Lungs		DEVELOPMENTAL				ORTHOPAEDIC						NERVOUS SYSTEM				PSYCHOLOGICAL				Other	
				Vision		Squint		Other		Hear- ing		Otitis Media		Other												Hernia		Other		Posture		Flat foot		Other		Epilep- sy		Other		Devel- opment		Stabil- ity			
a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.								
A.																																													
Greenlands Council ...	84	3	—	2	1	5	—	1	1	—	1	—	3	1	2	10	15	—	—	2	5	2	—	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	1	5	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	3	3
Blessed Sacrament ...	78	1	3	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	25	—	2	—	24	1	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	4	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2			
Ribbleton Av. C. ...	107	2	1	1	—	2	4	4	3	—	1	—	1	—	2	2	30	1	2	—	23	1	2	2	8	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4			
St. Joseph's ...	142	3	3	7	2	4	—	3	—	1	2	—	4	6	21	—	2	5	20	3	6	4	9	—	1	—	4	1	4	2	6	4	17	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	15			
St. Matthew's ...	91	1	—	2	—	1	2	3	2	1	—	1	1	1	2	5	15	—	6	1	11	6	4	5	1	2	—	1	3	—	2	1	3	3	11	—	—	—	2	—	—	13	3		
St. Mary's St. Meth.	41	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	4	—	6	1	4	1	—	3	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	1		
B.																																													
St. Gregory's ...	40	2	2	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	4	4	1	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	3	
Holme Slack Council	70	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	9	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	5	
Deepdale Council ...	80	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	10	12	4	1	1	4	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	1	5	4	—	—	—	3	6			
St. Luke's ...	24	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2		
C.																																													
Emmanuel ...	32	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		
English Martyrs' ...	109	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	5	17	—	2	—	27	—	2	3	3	—	—	2	2	1	3	—	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6		
St. Thomas' ...	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—			
St. Jude's ...	13	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		
Moor Park Methodist	29	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	3	10	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2			
Eldon Street Council	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	4				
St. Cuthbert's ...	11	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—				
Roebuck Street C. ...	71	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	7	—	1	1	13	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	1	—	10	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—			
D.																																													
St. Stephen's ...	34	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	—	1	—	12	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—			
Christ Church ...	34	—	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	—	1	1	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		
St. Wilfrid's ...	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—			
Parish ...	58	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	24	—	—	—	29	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—			
St. Augustine's ...	68	1	2	1	—	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	12	—	1	—	35	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2			
St. Saviour's ...	23	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	5	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—			
Frenchwood Council	50	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	7	1	1	19	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1				
St. Mark's ...	24	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	—	—	14	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Hincksman ...	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Farringdon Park C. ...	58	—	1	1	—	1	4	—	2	—	2	1	1	—	—	7	12	1	—	17	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3		
E.																																													
St. Andrew's ...	64	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	10	—	—	5	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2			
Ashton Methodist ...	22	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	4	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Sacred Heart ...	45	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	6	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
St. Michael's ...	17	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Talbot ...	59	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	7	—	1	5	—	5	—	1	5	—	—	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		
St. Mary's R.C. ...	17	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	4	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Trinity Council ...	49	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	1	1	5	—	—	2	10	—	—	5	—	3	1	3	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—			
St. Ignatius' ...	103	1	3	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	5	4	15	1	1	—	10	1	6	1	6	—	2	1	1	—	1	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	6	
	1850	26	32	23	6	41	25	20	25	6	9	8	17	16	28	102	330	12	31	14	345	17	47	40	71	3	8	4	24	5	24	36	20	47	98	—	1	7	20	1	8	—	5	73	78

Second Age Group.
(Intermediates).

Table 75.
SUMMARY OF PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTION
from 1st January, 1949, to 31st December, 1949.

a.= Requiring Treatment.
b.= Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment.

SCHOOLS	No. examined	Skin		EYES						EARS						Nose and Throat	Speech	Cerv. Glands	Heart and Circ.	Lungs	DEVELOPMENTAL				ORTHOPAEDIC						NERVOUS SYSTEM				PSYCHOLOGICAL				Other						
				Vision		Squint		Other		Hear- ing		Otitis Media		Other							Hernia		Other		Posture		Flat foot		Other		Epil- epsy		Other		Devel- opment		Stab- ility								
		a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.										
A.																																													
Greenlands Council ...	59	—	—	5	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	3	7	1	2	1	5	3	2	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	
Ribbleton Av. Meth. ...	62	—	1	3	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	9	—	—	—	9	2	1	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	2		
St. Joseph's ...	127	3	—	18	1	4	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	9	13	1	1	2	9	12	3	4	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	5	1	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	9	4			
St. Matthew's ...	84	1	—	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	16	1	—	—	7	3	1	2	3	—	—	—	2	1	1	7	2	2	5	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	3		
Blessed Sacrament ...	69	2	2	10	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	11	—	1	—	3	3	4	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	4			
St. Mary's St. Meth. ...	26	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	6	—	2	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—		
B.																																													
St. Gregory's ...	31	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holme Slack ...	26	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	2	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	4	
Deepdale Council ...	63	5	2	6	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	2	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	1	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	4	
St. Luke's ...	23	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Open Air E.S.N. ...	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
C.																																													
Emmanuel ...	29	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	
English Martyrs' ...	103	1	2	13	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	5	—	1	—	1	2	9	—	8	—	—	1	—	1	2	3	—	10	1	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	5
St. Thomas' ...	28	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1		
St. Jude's ...	22	1	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Moor Park Meth. ...	31	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Eldon Street C. ...	35	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1		
Roebuck Council ...	52	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	4	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3		
D.																																													
St. Stephen's ...	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Christ Church ...	26	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
St. Wilfrid's ...	20	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Parish ...	43	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
St. Augustine's ...	59	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	1	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
St. Saviour's ...	29	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	3	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Frenchwood Council ...	57	2	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
St. Mark's ...	19	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
Hincksman ...	12	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Farringdon Park C. ...	33	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
E.																																													
St. Andrew's ...	77	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Ashton Methodist ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sacred Heart ...	35	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
St. Michael's ...	17	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Talbot ...	48	—	1	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
St. Mary's R.C. ...	15	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ropers Boys ...	11	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Trinity Council ...	35	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
St. Ignatius' ...	71	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Fishwick C.S.M. ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Park School ...	30	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	3	1																					

Third Age Group (Leavers).

Table 76.
SUMMARY OF PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTION
from 1st January, 1949, to 31st December, 1949.

a. = Requiring Treatment.

b.= Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment.

SCHOOLS	No. examined	Skin		EYES						EARS						Nose and Throat		Speech	Cerv. Glands		Heart and Circ.		Lungs		DEVELOPMENTAL				ORTHOPAEDIC						NERVOUS SYSTEM				PSYCHOLOGICAL				Other																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
				Vision		Squint		Other		Hear- ing		Otitis Media		Other											Hernia		Other		Posture		Flat foot		Other		Epil- psy		Other		Devel- opment		Stab- ility																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
		a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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1. Secondary Grammar Schools.
2. Nursery Schools.
3. Summary.

Table 77.
SUMMARY OF PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTION
from January, 1949, to 31st December, 1949.

a.= Requiring Treatment.
b.= Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment

SCHOOLS	No. examined	Skin		EYES						EARS						Nose and Throat	Speech	Cerv. Glands	Heart and Circ.	Lungs		DEVELOPMENTAL				ORTHOPAEDIC						NERVOUS SYSTEM				PSYCHOLOGICAL				Other											
				Vision		Squint		Other		Hear- ing		Otitis Media		Other								Hernia		Other		Posture		Flat foot		Other		Epil- epsy		Other		Devel- opment		Stab- ility													
		a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.																
SECONDARY GRAMMAR SCHOOLS																																																			
Grammar—boys																																																			
12/13 yr. olds ...	152	—	2	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	1	3	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Leavers ...	197	—	1	13	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Park—girls																																																			
12/13 yr. olds ...	100	6	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	5	1	—	—	—	3	6	2	2	—	—	—	3	2	4	14	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1			
Leavers ...	137	4	1	16	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	7	2	1	3	—	1	—	3	1	7	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		
Catholic Coll.—boys																																																			
12/13 yr. olds ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Leavers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Convent H.C.J.—girls																																																			
12/13 yr. olds ...	135	5	5	3	10	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	3	6	—	—	1	4	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	5	16	1	5	2	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8		
Leavers ...	56	3	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	6	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2			
Convent F.C.J.—girls																																																			
12/13 yr. olds ...	148	1	—	21	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	9	—	—	1	7	12	—	5	—	—	—	3	—	5	3	9	5	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3			
Leavers ...	34	—	3	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	8	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—			
Harris Tech. College																																																			
12/13 yr. old boys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
„ „ girls ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Leavers, boys ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
„ „ girls ...	37	8	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	
TOTALS																																																			
12/13 yr. olds ...	537	12	8	39	12	2	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	7	6	10	22	4	—	2	13	15	10	8	5	—	—	3	7	10	12	39	6	19	13	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	15				
Leavers ...	462	15	5	39	14	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	7	2	1	6	—	1	—	4	2	12	3	—	—	—	—	1	5	7	22	—	23	8	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	3				
NURSERY SCHOOLS																																																			
Stoneygate ...	152	—	9	—	—	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	—	1	3	42	—	5	—	34	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	2	1	3	2	2	4	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2			
Greenlands ...	35	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1			
Frenchwood ...	31	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Farringdon Park	35	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	—	1	—	10	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Eldon Street C.	16	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—			
Holme Slack ...	36	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4			
	305	2	12	—	—	6	4	1	4	1	1	2	2	3	1	11	68	—	6	—	57	2	—	2	11	1	4	—	3	1	3	3	3	11	39	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8			
SUMMARY																																																			
Entrants ...	1850	26	32	23	6	41	25	20	25	6	9	8	17	16	28	102	330	12	31	14	345	17	47	40	71	3	8	4	24	5	24	36	20	47	98	—	1	7	20	1	8	—	5	73	78						
Second Age Group ...	1548	23	22	120	27	19	7	10	11	5	6	4	3	14	22	41	126	7	15	8	59	31	40	20	32	3	1	3	20	13	11	66	16	21	42	—	—	10	11	—	1	2	1	34	41						
Third Age Group ...	1119	25	19	106	14	7	—	6	9	11	4	8	1	18	9	10	28	2	4	2	15	16	20	10	15	—	1	1	3	2	1	47	9	33	17	—	1	2	4	1	—	—	—	20	25						
„ „ Sec. Gram. ...	462	15	5	39	14	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	7	2	1	6	—	1	—	4	2	12	3	—	—	—	—	1	5	7	22	—	23	8	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	3					
12/13 yr. olds, „	537	12	8	39	12	2	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	7	6	10	22	4	—	2	13	15	10	8	5	—	—	3	7	10	12	39	6	19	13	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	7	15					
Nursery Schools ...	305	2	12	—	—	6	4	1																																											

Table 82.**Defective Vision and Squint.**

					Number of Defects dealt with
ERRORS OF REFRACTION (including squint)	...	...	...	...	900
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Table IX)	...	...	...	...	—
Total					900
Number of Pupils for whom spectacles were					
(a) Prescribed	...	...	...	...	779
(b) Obtained	...	...	...	...	445
Refraction Clinic and Special Eye Clinic—					
Refractions carried out	...	...	...	...	900
Prescription issued	...	...	...	...	779
Glasses verified	...	...	...	...	349
Annual reviews/re-inspections	...	...	...	...	1109
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	2371
Referred to—Orthoptic Clinic	...	...	...	...	34
—Operative treatment	...	...	...	...	17
—Admission to Special School	...	...	...	...	4
—Artificial Eye...	...	...	...	...	1

Table 83.**Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.**

				Total No. Treated.
Received operative treatment—				
(a) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	...	...	...	326
(b) for other nose and throat conditions	...	...	...	46
Received other forms of treatment	...	...	...	148
Total				520

Table 84.

**Treatment of Orthopaedic and Postural Defects at the
Orthopaedic Centre, Open Air School, Moor Park.**

	School	Pre-School
Number of individual children attended (New cases : School 89 ; Pre-School 41)	269	102
Total number of attendances made	1456	124
Number of children recommended operative treat- ment by Orthopaedic Surgeons at Centre or Hospital	22	1
Number of plasters made at Centre	10	2
Number of Surgical Appliances, <i>e.g.</i> , boots, irons, etc., supplied through Centre	143	—
Number of children given remedial exercises ...	144	—
Number of children X-rayed at Sharoe Green ...	49	7
Defects from which children were suffering :		
Paralysis—		
(a) Infantile—Upper Limb	2	—
Lower Limb	17	3
(b) Spastic—Diplegia	1	1
Paraplegia	5	1
Hemiplegia	7	1
(c) Birth Palsy	1	—
Bell's Palsy	1	—
Deformities, Congenital—		
Scoliosis	2	—
Sprengel's Shoulder	2	—
Talipos Equine Varus	5	3
Torticollis	2	8
Spina Bifida	4	2
Absence of Bones	—	3
Rudimentary and Malformed Limbs	—	3
Metatarsus Varus	3	1
Dislocation of Hip	7	—
Contractions	3	—
Adduction Fifth Toe	8	2
Other Deformities	5	6
Wedged Vertebra	1	—
Brevicollis	—	1
Carried forward ...	76	35

Table 84—continued.

Table 84—continued.						School	Pre-School
Brought forward ...						76	35
Deformities, Traumatic—							
Fractures of Upper and Lower Limbs ...						6	—
Contusions ...						2	—
Internal Derangement of Knee Joint ...						2	—
Amputations ...						3	—
Sprains ...						1	—
Panner's Disease ...						3	—
Extensive Burns ...						2	—
Other Deformities ...						1	—
Deformities, other—							
Pes Cavus ...						3	—
Pes Planus ...						41	24
Claw Foot ...						2	—
Hallux Valgus ...						7	—
Scoliosis ...						9	—
Kyphosis ...						17	1
Lordosis ...						1	—
Synostosis Radius and Ulna ...						1	1
Hammer Toes ...						21	1
Curling Toes ...						—	3
Genu Recurvatum ...						1	—
Miscellaneous ...						1	1
Rickets—							
Genu Varum ...						2	10
Genu Valgum ...						20	25
Inflammations—							
Arthritis Suppurative ...						3	—
Perthe's Disease ...						2	—
Osteomyelitis ...						2	—
Synovitis ...						1	—
Bursitis ...						1	—
Epiphysitis ...						1	—
Schlatter's Disease ...						1	—
Other ...						1	—
Tuberculosis—							
Old—Knee ...						5	—
Spine ...						7	—
Hip ...						5	—
Tumours—							
Exostosis Lower Limb ...						3	—
Miscellaneous—							
Hemihypertrophy ...						—	1
Asthma ...						12	—
Haemophilia ...						1	—
Pseudo Hypertrophic Muscular Dystrophy ...						1	—
Unclassified ...						1	—
Total ...						269	102

Table 85.

Disposition of Handicapped Pupils on 31st December, 1949.

Classification	No.	Special School		Teaching			Hosp.	Ord. Sch.	No Sch. or Inst.
		Day	Residence	Home	Speech Therapy	Lip Reading			
Blind	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
Partially sighted	13	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaf	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Partially Deaf	42	—	3	—	—	8	—	—	—
Delicate	117	104	—	2	—	—	—	10	1
Diabetic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Educationally subnormal...	79	70	5	—	—	—	—	1	3
Epileptic	5	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	1
Maladjusted	18	—	1	—	—	—	—	17	—
Physically handicapped ...	36	23	—	8	—	—	2	—	3
Speech defect	182	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	—
Dual Defects									
P.D. and Delicate	7	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	1
E.S.N. and Delicate	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E.S.N. and P.D.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
E.S.N. and Maladjusted ...	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
E.S.N. and Epileptic	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speech and Delicate	2	2	—	—	(2)	—	—	—	—
Partially Deaf and Delicate	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speech and P. Deaf	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
P.D. and P. Deaf	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	534	225	29	12	55	8	3	34	10

Table 86.**Dental Inspection and Treatment.**

1.	Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers—						
	(a)	Periodic Age Groups	...	...	...	...	16458
	(b)	Specials	...	...	...	...	1850
							<hr/> 18308
2.	Number found to require treatment						8936
3.	Number actually treated						6402
4.	Attendances made by pupils for treatment						8300
5.	Half-days devoted to :						
	(a)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	101
	(b)	Treatment	...	...	...	...	1239
		Total (a) and (b)	...	...	...	...	<hr/>1340
6.	Fillings : Permanent Teeth						5418
	Temporary Teeth						348
		Total	...	...	...	...	<hr/>5766
7.	Extractions : Permanent Teeth						709
	Temporary Teeth						6138
		Total	...	...	...	...	<hr/>6847
8.	Administration of general anæsthetics for extraction						1437
9.	Other operations :						
	(a)	Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	973
	(b)	Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	389
		a and/or b	...	...	...	...	1312
		Total (a) and (b)					<hr/> 2674

Table 87.

1.	Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons...						34280
2.	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested						2679
3.	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)						—
4.	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)						—

APPENDIX I.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF PRESTON

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

MODIFICATION OF THE COUNCIL'S EXISTING PROPOSALS WITH REFERENCE TO
SECTION 26 OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

· WHOOPING COUGH

The Authority will make such arrangements for immunisation against whooping cough as it may consider expedient having regard to the advice of the Medical Officer of Health, who will be responsible for deciding the antigen(s) to be used and for keeping records directed towards assessing the value of this form of inoculation. The arrangements will, in general, conform to those in connection with diphtheria immunisation.

MUNICIPAL BUILDING, PRESTON,

14th April, 1949.

APPENDIX II.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF PRESTON

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

SCHEME FOR THE EXERCISE OF THE COUNCIL'S FUNCTIONS UNDER SECTION 21

PREFACE TO THE SCHEME

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS.

1. In accordance with the direction of the Minister of Health, dated 31st May, 1948, under paragraph 7 of the Third Schedule to the National Assistance Act, 1948, all matters relating to the discharge of the Council's functions under Part III of the Act stand referred to the Health Committee, who have established two Sub-Committees, viz. :—

- (a) Homes, Hostels and Welfare Sub-Committee to deal with the implementation of Section 21 of the Act and other relevant sections ; and
- (b) Disabled Persons Sub-Committee to deal with the implementation of Section 29 of the Act and other relevant sections.

The Medical Officer of Health is the Chief Officer of these two Sub-Committees and is in charge of the administration : a lay officer of senior rank has been appointed to assist the Medical Officer of Health and to take charge of the detailed administration of the Scheme as suggested in Circular 70/48. An appropriate number of clerical staff has been appointed and shall be varied from time to time in the light of experience.

The Preston County Borough Council, in exercise of their duty under Section 21 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, hereby make the following Scheme :

INTRODUCTORY.

2. The total estimated mid-1947 population of the area of the Council is 116,520.

3. The number of aged, infirm and handicapped persons in the area for whom accommodation is required is estimated to be as follows :—

(a)	Aged	...	...	...	...	...	830
(b)	Physically and Mentally Infirm	...	...	...	...	...	200
(c)	Blind and Partially-sighted	...	...	...	...	...	23
(d)	Deaf or Dumb	...	...	...	...	...	19
(e)	Epileptics	...	...	...	...	...	10
(f)	Crippled	...	...	...	...	...	38

Factors which have been taken into account in arriving at the numbers under (a) and (b) are indicated in Appendix I to this Scheme.

4. The estimates contained in the preceding Article have been arrived at as follows :—

	Aged	Physically and Mentally Infirm	Blind and Partially- sighted	Deaf or Dumb	Epileptics	Cripples
(a) Number of persons for whom accommodation is at present being provided	74	56	17	19	8	26
(b) Number of persons on present waiting lists	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Allowance for growing demand for accommodation	756	144	6	—	2	12
Total	830	200	23	19	10	38

5. In so far as the Council do not provide accommodation in accordance with this Scheme in premises managed by them, they may do so by arrangement with any other local authority for the purpose of Part III of the Act or with any voluntary organisation.

6. In addition to providing residential accommodation for persons who are ordinarily resident in the area of the Council and for other persons who are in urgent need thereof, the Council may exercise their powers under Sub-section (4) of Section 24 of the Act as respects persons ordinarily resident in the area of another local authority.

7. The Council shall provide the accommodation and services specified in Part I of this Scheme and shall as soon as practicable modify, improve and develop them and provide further accommodation and services in accordance with Parts II and III of this Scheme.

8. Nothing in this Scheme shall preclude the Council from discontinuing the provision of accommodation in any establishment if and when they have made other and more suitable arrangements for the accommodation of the residents thereof.

PART I — EXISTING SERVICE.

PARTICULARS OF EXISTING ACCOMMODATION.

9. Particulars of the residential and temporary accommodation now provided by the Council, and of the amenities provided therein, are contained in Appendix II to this Scheme.

SERVICES, AMENITIES AND REQUISITES.

10. MEDICAL ATTENTION. Where the accommodation referred to in Article 9 of this Scheme is provided in premises managed by the Council the Council shall make adequate arrangements

- (i) for the accommodation and nursing of residents during illnesses of a kind which are ordinarily nursed at home ;
- (ii) for enabling residents to obtain the benefit of any of the services provided under the National Health Service Act of which they may from time to time be in need ; and
- (iii) for the supervision of the hygiene of their accommodation.

11. OTHER SERVICES, ETC. There shall be provided as part of any accommodation provided in premises managed by the Council such services, amenities and requisites as the Council may from time to time and in any particular case decide are necessary, including

- (i) board ;
- (ii) recreational facilities such as reading matter, wireless, cinema and other entertainments and outings ;
- (iii) where desired by residents, clothing suitable to their individual requirements ;
- (iv) where desired by residents, extra comforts such as tobacco and sweets ;
- (v) adequate opportunities for religious worship and for participation in activities in which residents are individually interested ; and
- (vi) reasonable facilities for residents to move freely in and outside the establishments and to visit and be visited by their friends and relatives.

12. Arrangements made with any other local authority, or with any voluntary organisation for the provision of accommodation on behalf of the Council in accordance with this Part of this Scheme, shall be such as to ensure that the services, amenities and requisites available to residents in accommodation so provided are on the whole not less favourable than those enjoyed by residents in similar accommodation provided in premises managed by the Council.

PART II

DEVELOPMENTS CONTEMPLATED DURING THE PERIOD TO 31ST MARCH, 1950.

PROVISION OF RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION IN SMALL HOMES.

13. The Council shall take every practicable step to provide further residential accommodation to meet the needs of persons to whom Section 21 of the Act applies, including the need for accommodation in small homes for suitable persons resident in former poor law premises which are not capable of being satisfactorily improved in accordance with Article 19 of this Scheme.

14. The Council shall provide such further accommodation either by the acquisition and (where necessary) adaptation of existing premises or, to such extent as the availability of building labour and materials permits and the Minister of Health approves, by the erection of new buildings. Except where the Council consider it necessary otherwise to provide accommodation for any class of persons in need of specialised accommodation and care, such further accommodation shall as far as may be practicable be provided in the form of hostels or grouped homes for approximately 30-35 persons, and shall comprise bedroom accommodation for married couples, as many single bedrooms as possible and a dining room and sitting rooms for the use of the residents. The Council shall provide as part of any further accommodation the services, amenities and requisites referred to in Articles 10 and 11 of this Scheme.

ACCOMMODATION PROVIDED BY OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND BY VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS.

15. The Council shall, to such extent as may be necessary and expedient, extend their arrangements and make further arrangements with other local authorities for the purposes of Part III of the Act and with voluntary organisations for the provision of further residential accommodation on behalf of the Council. In so doing, the Council shall have particular regard to the needs of classes of persons requiring specialised accommodation and care not immediately available to them in premises managed by the Council. Article 12 of this Scheme shall apply to any arrangements extended or made in accordance with this Article.

ACCOMMODATION IN PREMISES MANAGED BY THE COUNCIL.

16. Subject to the consent of the Minister of Health, the following property shall be appropriated by the Council for the purpose of providing additional residential accommodation and shall be adapted to accommodate the number of persons indicated, viz. :—

Property.	Total number of residents (both men and women)		
Mansion House, Ashton Park, Preston	39

For the said purpose the Council shall endeavour, by 31st March, 1950, to provide up to one further establishment. It is hoped to do this by means of grouped homes in the Brookfield Neighbourhood Unit.

PROVISION OF TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION.

17. The Council shall from time to time review the temporary accommodation provided under Part I of this Scheme and modify the provisions so made in such manner as the Council may consider to be appropriate.

18. The Council shall make arrangements whereby they are enabled to hold in reserve the use of certain buildings to serve as temporary accommodation to

meet exceptional circumstances, such as flooding, and to provide shelter for other persons in urgent need thereof in circumstances which could not reasonably have been foreseen, or in such other circumstances as the Council may in any particular case determine.

In furtherance of this object arrangements have already been made whereby accommodation to receive approximately 25 people shall always be available in 32 Watling Street Road, Fulwood, Preston, and negotiations are in progress to earmark certain halls and other similar accommodation for use if required.

This reserve accommodation shall, so far as the Council are able so to arrange, be continuously available and kept in order. The Council shall take steps to ensure that any stores and equipment necessary to bring such accommodation into use are available at short notice.

IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING ESTABLISHMENTS.

19. The Council shall, where necessary and so far as building restrictions and other circumstances permit, improve establishments providing residential or temporary accommodation which are for the time being under their direct control, and shall continue to take all such steps as may be practicable to ensure the improvement of other establishments or parts thereof in which residential or temporary accommodation is provided by the Council. These improvements shall include the provision of additional services, amenities and requisites of the kind specified in Articles 10 and 11 of this Scheme, and such matters as the division of large rooms so as to provide smaller sitting-rooms and bedrooms, including single rooms and rooms for married couples, modifications of ablution facilities necessary to secure privacy, the substitution of small dining tables for long tables, the re-decoration of rooms and corridors in brighter colour schemes, the introduction of attractive and interesting pictures, the provision of hand-rails at the bath-side and at both sides of staircases and corridors, the provision of comfortable chairs according to the varying needs of the residents, the laying of non-skid floor surfaces or coverings where practicable, and the installation of the requisite number of baths of the "sitting" type, and generally of furnishings of a home-like character, including any such furnishings which it may be practicable to allow residents themselves to provide.

The Council have considered representations made by officers of the Ministry on matters described above in relation to 32 Watling Street Road, Fulwood, and have decided that as far as practicable improvements shall be carried out by stages over the next five years.

PART III.

FURTHER ACCOMMODATION CONTEMPLATED AFTER 31ST MARCH, 1950.

20. The Council shall keep under constant review the accommodation and services provided in accordance with this Scheme and shall continue to improve them and to provide further accommodation and services in manner provided by

Part II of this Scheme. In particular they shall use their best endeavours to complete any necessary improvements of existing accommodation and services by the 31st March, 1954, and, with the object of meeting the total estimated needs of the area of the Council as soon as may be, to make the following further provision by that date :—

- (a) Residential accommodation for persons who are suffering from serious physical handicap and do not require hospital treatment. This will be done after consultation with the Lancashire County Council.
- (b) One hostel (new building) in the Brookfield Neighbourhood Unit, and Grouped Homes (new building) in the Larches Neighbourhood Unit.

PASSED UNDER THE COMMON SEAL
of the Mayor, Aldermen and
Burgesses of the Borough of
Preston this 24th day of May,
1949, in the presence of

F. JAMIESON,

MAYOR.



W. E. E. LOCKLEY,
TOWN CLERK.

MUNICIPAL BUILDING, PRESTON.

May, 1949.

APPENDIX I.

BASIS FOR ESTIMATION OF PROVISION REQUIRED
(Article 3)

The Council have had difficulty in obtaining accurate information of the number of aged and infirm or handicapped persons who are likely to require or accept accommodation provided under Section 21 of the Act, and they realise that the demand for accommodation will be largely dependent on the standard of accommodation provided.

It is felt that the numbers at present in 32 Watling Street Road, Fulwood, do not give an accurate guide to the number of people who would require accommodation under Section 21 if the standard of such accommodation is high. It is emphasized, however, that the following estimates are purely hypothetical at this stage.

The figures of the 1931 Census have been taken as a guide. According to these figures there were in the town 171 single men over 65, 991 widowers and one divorced; 787 single women over 65, 2,448 widowed and one divorced; a total of 4,399. In addition there were approximately 750 married couples over the age of 70 years.

For want of more accurate information it has been decided at this stage to base plans on the assumption that 25 per cent of the people within these groups, *i.e.*, 1,100 single or widowed people and 190 married couples will require accommodation provided under Section 21 of the Act.

These figures have been further subdivided to allow for an allocation of accommodation as follows :—

(1) 10 per cent will require accommodation suitable for old people of subnormal mentality or anti-social habits—approximately 150 people. This accommodation will be more institutional in type than that described below, and it is envisaged that the present accommodation at 32 Watling Street Road, Fulwood, will be utilised for this purpose for many years to come. These are included in the figure of 200 given in paragraph 3 under the classification of physically and mentally infirm.

(2) 30 per cent will not desire a community existence in the way of hostels or grouped homes—approximately 320 single or widowed people and 65 couples. This accommodation will be provided in consultation with the Housing Committee. Provision for these people is not included in the table on page 2, paragraph 4.

(3) The remainder to be accommodated in hostels or grouped homes, *i.e.*, approximately 600 single or widowed people and 140 couples, *i.e.*, 880 people. It will be seen that it is envisaged that approximately 0.9 per cent of the population will require accommodation provided under Section 21 of the Act.

(4) The term " hostel " is used to describe a single building, under the supervision of a resident superintendent and appropriate staff, which can accommodate 30-40 people.

(5) The Council agree that accommodation will also have to be provided for infirm and handicapped persons for whom hospital accommodation is not necessary, but who cannot obtain suitable accommodation and attention owing to particular domestic circumstances.

The number of such persons is not known with any degree of accuracy but, acting on information available from the School Medical Service, the Council will consult with the Lancashire County Council with a view to the provision of accommodation for approximately 40 such persons normally resident in Preston and district.

(6) There is a shortage of old houses suitable for conversion into hostels and so far as can be seen it will be necessary to erect special buildings for the provision of hostels or grouped homes. The erection of these will necessarily take time, but it is proposed to plan on the basis of four or five hostels or grouped homes to be included in each neighbourhood unit of 10,000 people, *i.e.*, two or three hostels and two or three grouped homes in each unit. The type of accommodation which will prove most acceptable can only be learnt in the light of experience, but it is proposed to plan in the early stages that there shall be an equal provision of each type of accommodation, *i.e.*, approximately two hostels and two grouped homes in each unit of 10,000 people, *i.e.*, approximately 150 people per unit.

APPENDIX II.

PARTICULARS OF EXISTING ACCOMMODATION
(Article 9)

(A) RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR OLD PEOPLE.

At present there is provision for 260 beds (149 males, 111 females) at 32 Watling Street Road, Fulwood. The average number of permanent residents is 126 males and 94 females. This establishment provides for Preston County Borough and the adjoining portion of the County Area. This is also designated as a Reception Centre of the National Assistance Board.

(B) RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR INFIRM OR HANDICAPPED PERSONS.

The provisions are the same as in (A) above.

(C) TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION.

Temporary accommodation is provided at 32 Watling Street Road, Fulwood, and also in respect of children and, by arrangement in special cases, in St. Vincent's School, Fulwood, and Moorfield Convent, Preston.

PARTICULARS OF 32 WATLING STREET ROAD, FULWOOD.

(a) Full address : 32 Watling Street Road, Fulwood, Preston. An alternative name will probably be used in the near future.

(b) The Establishment is an old Poor Law Institution and provides separate accommodation for male and female adults. There is also a nursery wing.

(c) The premises were built in 1886.

(d) There is no accommodation for married couples. The present bedroom accommodation is as follows, based on the number of beds erected on the 25th October, 1948. It is proposed to improve the spacing of the beds on the male side when other arrangements can be made for the reception of persons without a settled mode of life.

			Number of Residents to be accommodated in each bedroom.	
		Number of Bedrooms	Number of rooms	Accommodation per room
Males	...	8	2	27
			1	24
			1	22
			1	18
			2	12
			1	7
Females	...	15	4	11
			5	6
			1	9
			2	8
			3	4

In addition there are two bedrooms within the house of 23 beds and seven beds respectively, which are used temporarily as a reception centre. The above figures do not include the Nursery, which contains 20 beds, nor do they include two bedrooms reserved as temporary accommodation in case of sudden need, nor the accommodation in the receiving ward.

Except for the Matron there are no trained nurses on the staff at present, but the Council will consider the employment of additional staff who have had nursing experience if need for such staff becomes evident.

(e) The present staff is as follows :—

		Male	Female
Officers	...	4	3
Servants	...	30	57

This will be varied in the light of experience.

(f) The standard charge for accommodation at 32 Watling Street Road has been fixed at 46/- per week.

JOINT ARRANGEMENTS WITH OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

The Lancashire County Council have had a right of user of 32 Watling Street Road since the 1st April, 1930, and it is anticipated that this right of user will continue to be necessary for some considerable time in the future.

ACCOMMODATION PROVIDED ON BEHALF OF THE COUNCIL BY VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS OR OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

Property	Total number of residents (both men and women) for whom the Council is responsible
Langho Colony for Epileptics, Langho, near Blackburn (owned by Man- chester City Council)	8
Stone Bower Fellowship, Burton-in- Lonsdale, via Carnforth	1

APPENDIX III.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF PRESTON

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

SCHEME FOR THE PROVISION OF WELFARE SERVICES
UNDER SECTIONS 29 AND 30

The Preston County Borough Council, in exercise of their powers under Sections 29 and 30 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, hereby make the following Scheme under Section 29 of the Act :

PART I

ARRANGEMENTS FOR PROMOTING THE WELFARE OF
BLIND PERSONS

1. DISCHARGE OF FUNCTIONS.

The Council in so far as they do not directly discharge their functions under Section 29 of the National Assistance Act, 1948 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act of 1948"), in relation to blind persons in accordance with the provisions of this Scheme may do so by arrangement with any other local authorities for the purposes of Part III of the Act of 1948 or any voluntary organisation registered in accordance with Section 41 of the Act of 1948 (hereinafter referred to as "a registered voluntary organisation") on such terms (including terms as to the reimbursement of expenditure incurred by that other local authority or registered voluntary organisation) as may be agreed.

2. BLIND POPULATION.

The following statistical summary shows the number of blind persons in the area of the Council (whether ordinarily resident in the area or not) for whom they are providing Welfare Services and the total number of blind persons registered with the Council who are ordinarily resident in the area of the Council (whether actually residing in the area or not) as at the 31st March, 1948 :

Age Group	Total Number	Ordinarily Resident
0—1	—	—
1—5	1	1
5—16	9	9
16—21	3	3
21—40	31	31
40—50	22	22
50—65	83	83
65—70	56	56
70 plus	164	164

3. ACCOUNTS.

The accounts relating to welfare services for blind persons which are provided by or on behalf of the Council shall be kept in such form or forms as the Minister of Health may direct. In particular the accounts relating to workshops for the blind and to home workers, whether kept by the Council or by a registered voluntary organisation acting as agent for the Council, shall be kept in the forms suggested in the Ministry of Health Circular 262 dated 21st December, 1921, as amended by Part II of Circular 1306 dated 17th March, 1933, or such other forms as the Minister of Labour and National Service, after consultation with the Minister of Health, may direct.

4. REGISTRATION OF BLINDNESS.

(1) The Council at their own expense shall make arrangements for the medical examination of all applicants for registration as blind persons and, subject to their certification as such in manner hereinafter provided, for their registration and classification. The register shall be kept in such form as the Minister may direct.

(2) No person shall be added to the classified register of blind persons to be kept by the Council until he has been examined and certified to be a blind person by a registered medical practitioner with special experience in ophthalmology.

(3) If, upon the examination of a person by a registered medical practitioner pursuant to the preceding provision of this Article doubt exists, either on the part of that person or the registered medical practitioner as to whether or not the person should be certified as a blind person, the case shall be referred to a medical referee provided under arrangements with the North Regional Association for the Blind or under such other arrangements as the Minister of Health may from time to time approve.

(4) A registered medical practitioner examining persons for admission to the register of blind persons to be maintained by the Council shall be asked to complete Form B.D.8, referred to in Ministry of Health Circular 1353 dated 5th October, 1933.

(5) For the purpose of this Article, the expression "registered medical practitioner with special experience in ophthalmology" means a medical practitioner who devotes his or her whole time to the practice of ophthalmology in all its branches or who is in charge of the Ophthalmic Department of a General Hospital of not less than 100 beds ;

Provided that if in any particular case the services of such a practitioner cannot reasonably be obtained the expression shall be deemed to include a medical practitioner who holds a diploma in ophthalmology from a University, the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of England and of Physicians of London, or other examining body recognised by the General Medical Council.

III

5. BLIND WELFARE SERVICES TO BE PROVIDED IMMEDIATELY.

The following services for blind persons shall be provided immediately :

(I) HOME TEACHERS.

(a) GENERAL. Subject as hereinafter provided, the existing arrangements in connection with home teaching and the visiting of blind persons, which work is at present performed by four officers, one of whom is designated Home Teacher shall be continued, the number of Home Teachers being varied from time to time as circumstances may require provided that the Council shall transfer the day to day supervision of existing officers from the Superintendent at the Institute for the Blind, Fulwood, to the Medical Officer of Health, on a date to be arranged with the Board of Management of the Institute.

(b) RECRUITMENT AND DUTIES. Home Teachers shall be recruited by public advertisement or such other means as may be approved by or on behalf of the Council.

The duties of Home Teachers shall include :

- (i) discovery of blind persons and ascertainment of their needs ;
- (ii) the visitation of blind persons in their homes or elsewhere within the area of the Council ;
- (iii) teaching them wherever practicable to read embossed literature ;
- (iv) instructing them in simple pastime occupations in their homes or elsewhere and in methods of overcoming the effects of their disabilities ;
- (v) generally assisting in promoting their welfare ;
- (vi) advising blind persons of all available social services ;
- (vii) paying particular attention to those blind persons who are also suffering from some other form of handicap the nature of which is such as to increase the disability of blindness ;
- (viii) organising social centres and classes.

(c) QUALIFICATIONS. No person shall be appointed by or on behalf of the Council as a Home Teacher unless at the time of appointment he holds the Home Teachers' Certificate of the College of Teachers of the Blind or such other qualification as may by regulation be prescribed by the Minister of Health, or, not being so qualified, undertakes on appointment to train for the purpose of so qualifying :

Provided that the employment of any unqualified Home Teacher, other than a person so employed immediately before the date on which this Scheme comes into force for so long as his employment by the Council continues, shall not be continued beyond a period of two years after his appointment.

(d) REMUNERATION AND OTHER TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF APPOINTMENT.

- (i) Home Teachers who are qualified, until otherwise decided by or on behalf of the Council and with the approval of the Ministry of Health, shall be remunerated in accordance with the scale of salary applicable to the A.P.T. Division Grade I of, and the other terms and conditions of their service shall conform with, the Scheme of Conditions of Service of the National Joint Council for Local Authorities' Administrative, Professional, Technical and Clerical Services, as from time to time amended and as adopted by the Council.
- (ii) Unqualified Home Teachers shall, until otherwise decided by or on behalf of the Council, be remunerated on the scale of £169 rising by £13 per annum to £208 a year, plus bonus of £60 in the case of a male and £50 in the case of a female, and the other terms and conditions of service of such employees shall, as far as may be applicable, conform with the aforesaid Scheme of Conditions of Service.

(2) WORKSHOP EMPLOYMENT.

(a) GENERAL. The Council shall continue to arrange for the provision of facilities for the employment of suitable blind persons in special workshops for the blind under arrangements made with any other local authority for the purpose of Part III of the Act of 1948 or with a registered voluntary organisation, and in particular with the Lancashire County Council and the Institute for Blind Welfare, Fulwood, Preston.

(b) TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT AND NUMBERS EMPLOYED. The types of employment and the approximate number of blind persons (both men and women) at present provided with employment of each type are as follows :

Trade				Men	Women
Skip and Basket Maker	...	...	...	6	2
Brush Maker	...	...	...	3	1
Boot Repairer	...	...	...	4	—
Cane Seater	...	...	...	—	2
Knitter	...	...	...	—	9
Canteen worker	...	...	...	—	1

(c) PARTICULARS OF WORKSHOPS. Details of the workshops at which these blind persons are employed, pursuant to arrangements made by the Council, and the Authorities or other bodies controlling these workshops, are as follows :

NAME OF CONTROLLING BODY.	ADDRESS OF WORKSHOP
Institute for Blind Welfare, Fulwood.	Lytham Road, Fulwood, Preston.

A Joint Committee shall, as soon as may be, be set up to control the workshops, comprised of four representatives each from the Lancashire County Council, the Preston County Borough Council, and the Institute for Blind Welfare, Fulwood.

(d) REMUNERATION. Money payments shall be made to blind persons employed in workshops on such basis as the Council shall decide after consultation with the Joint Committee mentioned in paragraph (c) above.

(3) HOME EMPLOYMENT.

(a) GENERAL. The Council shall continue to carry out their existing arrangements under which blind persons desirous of engaging in work on their own account are enabled to carry out such work in their homes, occupational centres or elsewhere, *i.e.*, other than in a special workshop, with the assistance and under the supervision of the Council either directly through the services of the Council's own staff or by arrangements with registered voluntary organisations. In this Scheme blind persons in this class are referred to as "home workers." A blind person shall not be admitted to participation in these arrangements unless he is capable of earning such minimum sum a week as may be agreed by or on behalf of the Council from time to time, and of maintaining an average of such earnings over such period as the Council may approve from time to time.

(b) TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT AND NUMBERS EMPLOYED. On the 31st March, 1948, there was one blind person in the Home Workers' Scheme, viz :—

Occupation	Men	Women	Total
Piano Tuner 	1	—	1

(c) REMUNERATION. Money payments shall be made to home workers, provided that they are not in receipt of National Assistance grants, on such basis as the Council shall decide in consultation with any other bodies concerned.

(4) MARKETING OF PRODUCE.

WORKSHOP AND HOME EMPLOYMENT.

The Joint Committee referred to in 2(c) above shall make appropriate arrangements for the disposal of produce of workshop employees, including sale direct to the public or in response to contracts obtained by the workshops. Home Workers shall be at liberty to market their produce and services by their own arrangement or through means which, if necessary, shall be supplied by the Joint Committee.

(5) HOSTELS.

At present the Council have no Hostel arrangements for blind persons employed in workshops nor do they propose to erect such hostels in the near future, but they shall enter into arrangements for the use of hostels provided by any registered voluntary organisation or any other local authority for the purposes of Part III of the Act of 1948 should this be necessary.

(6) EMPLOYMENT IN OPEN INDUSTRY.

(a) The Council shall, in consultation with the Ministry of Labour and National Service and appropriate associations of employers, continue to take steps, in appropriate cases, to ensure that suitable work is found for blind persons in open industry, that is to say under contracts of service or otherwise in places elsewhere than special workshops.

(b) Where any blind person engaged in work in open industry which he is enabled to perform in consequence of anything done in pursuance of arrangements made under the Blind Persons Acts, 1920 and 1938 or Section 29(4)(d) of the Act of 1948, or under this Scheme, is unable by reason of his handicap to earn amounts comparable to those earned by sighted persons in the same occupation, and the Council are satisfied that there are special circumstances justifying such action, the Council may make a money payment to that blind person of such an amount and for such a period as the Council may from time to time determine to be appropriate in the particular case.

(7) GENERAL SOCIAL WELFARE OF THE BLIND.

The Council shall continue to promote the general social welfare of blind persons by the provision of all necessary services either directly or by arrangement with registered voluntary organisations as the Council may from time to time decide, including the taking of such steps as may be necessary to ensure that blind persons are assisted to obtain any general and preventive medical treatment, the provision of embossed literature by arrangement with the National Library for the blind, social and handicraft centres, facilities for holidays at holiday and rehabilitation homes or elsewhere, pastime occupations, concerts, recreational facilities and lectures and may provide all such other lawful things whatsoever for the carrying into effect of this Scheme.

Advantage shall be taken of all expert advice on the welfare of the blind, more especially that of officers of the Board of Management of the Institute for the Blind, Fulwood.

The Council shall work in close co-operation with registered voluntary organisations and with the Lancashire County Council in all matters in which the Council are satisfied that such co-operation will rebound to the benefit of the blind in the area of the Council. If they consider it advisable the Council shall make financial contributions to any registered voluntary organisation for the welfare of the blind.

6. TRAINING FACILITIES FOR BLIND PERSONS.

The Council shall continue to take such steps as may be necessary either directly or by arrangement with other local authorities for the purposes of Part III of the Act of 1948 or registered voluntary organisation to ensure the provision of suitable training under the Education Act, 1944, or under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, for blind persons who are capable of benefiting from such training.

7. CHILDREN.

The Council shall continue to take such steps as may be necessary to satisfy themselves that blind children are dealt with under the Education Act, 1944, the National Health Service Act, 1946, or the Children Act, 1948, as may be appropriate.

8. FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF WELFARE SERVICES FOR THE BLIND.

The Council, in consultation with registered voluntary organisations and other bodies concerned, shall keep under review during the period ending on the 31st March, 1954, and thereafter from time to time examine, the services provided under Sections 29 and 30 of the Act of 1948 in accordance with the provisions of this Scheme with a view to ascertaining in particular the need for extensions to workshops, the provision of hostel accommodation for blind workers, additional social clubs and recreational facilities and the employment of additional qualified Home Teachers.

In the light of such review or examination the Council shall, with the approval of the Minister of Health, make any adjustments to or extensions of the welfare services for blind persons (not being adjustments or extensions for which provision is made in this Scheme) which the Council may from time to time consider to be necessary or desirable.

9. BLIND PERSONS IN HOSPITALS, ETC.

Where a blind person, in relation to whom the Council are exercising functions under Section 29 of the Act of 1948, enters a hospital, hostel, home managed by a registered voluntary organisation or any similar institution not under the management of the Council or any local authority for the purposes of Part III of the Act of 1948, the Council shall use their best endeavours to secure such arrangements with the body managing any such institution as may be considered necessary or expedient with a view to ensuring the continued promotion by the Council of the welfare of the person.

10. SCOPE.

This part of this Scheme shall apply to the Council in relation to the exercise of any of their functions under Sections 29 and 30 of the Act of 1948, in accordance with the provisions of this Scheme as respects any blind person ordinarily resident in the area of the Council, and to such extent as may be considered necessary or expedient in relation to the exercise of any such functions of the Council as respects any other blind person.

PART II

ARRANGEMENTS FOR PROMOTING THE WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED CLASSES, OTHER THAN BLIND PERSONS

11. The Council shall continue to carry out the survey now in progress of the needs of the area of the Council in relation to the provision of appropriate welfare services (including services similar to those provided for in Part I of this Scheme) for classes of handicapped persons, other than the blind, to whom Section 29 of the Act of 1948 applies. With a view to meeting these needs account shall be taken

in such survey of the welfare services already available to other classes of persons, the results of discussions which have been opened with registered voluntary organisations and other bodies concerned and any suggestion which the Minister of Health may make to the Council in this connection.

12. In particular the Council propose to establish and maintain in such form as the Ministry of Health may direct a register to be known as the "Observation" register in which partially-sighted persons may be registered and classified.

PASSED UNDER THE COMMON SEAL
of the Mayor, Aldermen and
Burgesses of the Borough of
Preston this 24th day of May,
1949, in the presence of

F. JAMIESON,

MAYOR.



W. E. E. LOCKLEY,
TOWN CLERK.

MUNICIPAL BUILDING, PRESTON.

May, 1949.

